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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW AFGHAN AMIR CAUSES TROUBLE.

DECLARES WAR ON INDIA.

BRITISH TERRITORY ENTERED: MILITARY OPERATIONS BEGUN.

Simla, May 8. It is officially stated that the position in Afghanistan has changed with remarkable rapidity. Disaffection has spread among the troops, who have demanded vengeance for the murdered Amir. Habibullah Khan. Despite the ostentatious unanimity with which the recent Durbar executed Colonel Ali Raza and condemned Nasrullah to a life-long term in goal it is now openly stated that innocent persons were punished and the real culprits escaped. Amunulla, fearing a rebellion, has resolved on the perilous measure of embarking on war against India, spreading false stories among the soldiery of troubles in the Punjab, and depicting the rich bazaars at the mercy of the Afghan invaders.

The Viceroy has sent a very strong express message to Amanullah, containing a stern warning, without success. Afghan troops are now arriving at various points of the border, and British troops are already moving to their allotted places of concentration.

The attitude of the tribesmen at the moment is admirable. The Afridis remain staunch. The Mohmands have told Lieut. Col. Sir G. Roos-Koppel that they are prepared to fight on our side. Much disunion is believed to exist at Kabul.

Amanullah is reported to have visited Nasrullah and Inayatullah in prison and offered them liberty in return for their leading an Army against India. Both refused. Nasrullah is now believed to have been poisoned in goal.

Aeroplanes will probably play an important part in the fighting. The Afghan and British forces are rapidly nearing each other.

The Khan of Kalat has sent a message to the Agent of the Governor General at Baluchistan deploring the insensate conduct of Amanullah, which must inevitably lead to his destruction. He renews his assurance of unswerving loyalty. The Sardars of Kalat, the leaders of the Quetta community and the tribesmen have done likewise.

Martial law has been declared at Peshawar. The Afghan Postmaster at Peshawar is grossly abusing his position. He has been distributing inflammatory literature and Peshawar is becoming the centre of agitation of the wildest character. The Postmaster is not a Diplomatic Agent but merely head of the Post Office, which, as a special concession, the Government allowed Afghanistan to maintain at Peshawar. The Postmaster left his office and went to the heart of the city, surrounded himself with a gang of armed ruffians from the dregs of the Afghan population and openly defied British authority. A secret cordon was swiftly drawn round the city and the Postmaster and staff were completely surprised and surrendered. Three Indian agitators were also captured. Thanks to the secrecy of the arrangements and the skill which they were carried out, Peshawar has been cleared of dangerous elements and there was no loss of life. One Indian, who was sent to the city to parley, was stabbed and dangerously wounded.

THE VICEROY'S APPEAL.

Simla, May 9. The Viceroy has issued a Proclamation wherein he desires to make known to the loyal subjects of the King-Emperor the regrettable news that the Amir, violating all Treaties and disregarding the steadfast policy of his wisest predecessors, has resolved on a sudden and wanton attack on India. The Viceroy believes this folly is due directly to internal events in Afghanistan and also has reason to apprehend that the present breach of faith with India is possibly the long-delayed fruits of the efforts of friends of Germany and Abdul, who failed in his endeavour to seduce the loyalty of the late Amir. The Viceroy holds evidence showing that the Amir excuses his treachery by pretending that India is in a state of revolution which will react on Afghanistan. He also told his people that in India neither property nor religion are safe. Relying on such falsehoods, he has called on the Hindus and Mussalmans to show him allegiance and has also freely stated that Sikhs have fired on British troops, that Germany is about to recommence the war and that the English will be destroyed. The Viceroy also possesses proof that the Amir has prepared false leaflets for dissemination in India and made plans to corrupt and buy certain newspapers. Inspired by futile hopes of seducing His Majesty's subjects, the Amir commenced military operations with suicidal folly. The Amir has ventured to measure his strength against a Power which has just emerged victorious from the greatest war ever fought. The Government possesses overwhelming strength, and any criminal or wanton incursion will meet with the speedy punishment deserved. The Viceroy, having confided in the people, earnestly appeals to them not to believe false rumours and to refrain from any conduct adding to the burden of the Government. He refers to the sorrowful experience of past invasions from the Frontier, from a repetition of which the Government is well able to protect them.

In the name of the King-Emperor, the Viceroy enjoins all loyal people to assist the Government to crush the enemy of the peace of India and to refrain from giving colour to false stories, assiduously disseminated. Mr. McLoughlin, the last European, has left Afghanistan and reached Peshawar after an exciting experience. He says Bolsheviks have taken a big part in the war movement in Afghanistan.

INDEPENDENT TRIBES UNAFFECTED.

Simla, May 9. Afghan forces at Landi Kotal, reinforced by enemy troops, have advanced to Ash Khel, thereby deliberately encroaching on territory within British limits. A report has been received that a small force of Afghan Regulars has moved into Afghan Mohmand country to stiffen any tribal Lashkars who may succeed in rising.

The most significant feature of the present situation is that the Amir's exhortations have failed to enlist the sympathies of the independent tribes, from whom he doubtless expected immediate support. The Afridi Maliks have informed the Political Agent at Khyber that our troops are welcome at Ali Masjid.

They are picketing Chora Kamadai and points south of Khyber. Zakka Khel of Bazar Vally has given an evasive reply to the Afghan emissaries sent urging them to rise in Mohmand country within the British administrative limits. No Lashkar has yet assembled and the Amir is accused of having hot-headedly declared war simply on the strength of false rumours and reports from India. The emissaries are believed to have received no encouragement in Waziristan. Both there and in Khost there is a small but growing party who consider that the talk of a Jihad is only a device of the Amir to unite the people in his favour and that no further action will be taken. The Government has certain proof that some disloyal agents in India have been communicating with the Amir.

A FRUITFUL AIR RAID.

Simla, May 11. No further operations are reported from Landi Kotal. Reports of an air raid at Dakka (Afghanistan) on the 9th inst. indicate that an excellent result was obtained. The Headquarters camp was heavily bombed and Naib Salar of Jalalabad, in command at Dakka, was seriously wounded. Direct hits were obtained on camps and horse lines. Tents were blown up and fires started. A total of one and a quarter tons of bombs was dropped. Dakka for the time being has been evacuated. No further reinforcements of Afghan Regulars are reported to have reached Khosta, but there is considerable liveliness along the Kurram border. All is reported quiet in other frontier areas.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Chinese Commercial News Service.)

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NORTH.

Shanghai, May 13. The Peace Conference met together yesterday and the gathering was the most important meeting since the opening of peace negotiations. Both delegations had thoroughly studied the question regarding Parliament and yesterday the Southern delegates formally introduced the following proposals at the Conference:—First, the Peace Conference should declare the Mandate issued on June 13th of the sixth year, dissolving Parliament, as invalid; second, cancel all Sino-Japanese secret agreements; third, punish the persons connected with these agreements. It is reported that the Northern delegates hold very different views regarding these proposals and owing to the present political trouble in Peking they are unable even to express any opinion.

Probably these proposals will first be referred to a Committee. The Cabinet's resignation is still being refused. The Cabinet had a meeting on the 10th inst. Only Tso Yu-tum did not attend. The students arrested in connection with the demonstration were submitted to a preliminary trial at the District Court on the 10th inst., but were sent back to their schools without arriving at any decision.

Chu Sai-chong asks the Yangtse Tsuchuns to compromise on the peace negotiations. He says he will not interfere with the Conference's decisions.

Luk Chung-yi resigns his Directorship at the Currency Bureau.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SINGAPORE MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Singapore, May 14. In a motor accident between two hired cars which were racing, one was wrecked and set on fire. Four passengers were injured seriously.

U-BOAT FOR JAPAN ARRIVES AT PENANG.

Singapore, May 14. A German submarine for Japan has arrived at Penang, being escorted by torpedo-boats.

A NEW MALAYAN INDUSTRY.

Singapore, May 14. The Malayan oil mills—a new industry—has begun experimental work with Government crushing machinery.

ECHO OF STRAITS PURITY CAMPAIGN.

Singapore, May 14. In reply to a question in the Council, as to whether the Government will appoint a Commission to enquire into the brothel question, the Government stated that the matter would be left to the new Governor's decision.

SHANGHAI CONFERENCE BREAKS UP.

AN ULTIMATUM BY THE SOUTHERNERS.

Shanghai, May 13. The China Peace Conference has broken up on a Southern ultimatum and Tang Shao-yi has wired news of the resignation to Canton. There is little hope of a settlement.

The ultimatum included the cancellation of the secret Japanese Agreements, the punishment of the men making them, the removal of unlawful Tsuchuns, the restoration of the old Parliament for certain tasks and the recognition of Hsu Shih-chang as Provisional President.



Photo: Tientsin Press.

LIEUT.-COL. MERIENNE LUCAS.

The above photo shows Lieut. Col. Merienne Lucas inspecting troops at Tientsin prior to his departure. Col. Lucas was Commanding Officer of the French Garrison in Tientsin and is aboard the liner Paul Locat, which left Hongkong to-day for Marseilles.

OUR PEKING LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Peking, May 3. Not for some time has China been so aroused nationally as at present over the prospect of her claim for the unfettered return of Tientsin being rejected. People, press and Parliament are being moved to expressions of indignant protestation, and were it not for the conference at Shanghai demonstrating a still divided country one might be led to believe that the homogeneity and unanimity of the four hundred million of Chinese were unquestioned and undoubted. But China is still a divided nation. The North and South are still apart and latest reports indicate that the long hoped for reunion is not yet in sight. Nevertheless sympathy must be expressed for those who at present are displaying a laudable spirit of patriotism. Their appeal for the return of Kiaochow commands respect. To accede to it may prove rather awkward for the Peace Conference, but that is no reason why the request should not be made. It may justify or explain the postponement of consideration of the question until more pressing issues have been dealt with, but some time or other it must be faced.

True it is that China entered the war on the side of the Entente after Britain, France and Italy had concluded agreements with Japan confirming the latter as inheritor of German rights in Shantung, and these cannot lightly be violated. Yet China may plead that as the consideration involved was immoral the contract is not binding in law and should therefore be annulled. This principle is already recognised in its application to Italian claims. Legally and morally, therefore, China has established a case which ought to ensure a decision in her favour in any impartial tribunal. It may indeed be awkward to have the case brought into court at this period and judgement awarded, but that consideration need not deter China from filing her pleadings.

How far the native press is to be criticised for its rather violent distribution at the present time and the expressions savouring of dangerous anti-foreign sentiment is perhaps not easy to appraise for the

feelings of the moment are certain to overstep the bounds of restraint and to run away with people's judgement; but if they are responsible for the creation of conditions unfavourable to the Allies China will defeat her own object. China's methods must be legal and constitutional. Fortunately, the better elements appreciate the necessity for such an attitude. The Returned Students, Chinese Chambers of Commerce, and Parliament, by their action have strengthened the position of their country very materially, and their united opinions, reflecting what should be the views of their compatriots, will encourage the Government to stand firm and continue them to stand by the instructions given the Chinese Peace Delegation.

The telegrams received during the week from Paris by the Government were calculated to dispel the hopes which had been indulged regarding the outcome of the Peace Conference. They conveyed the frank admission of the British, French and Italian delegates that they had obligations to Japan which could not be disregarded. These constituted difficulties which could not be solved immediately. America had to recognise this position and acquiesced in the decision to refer the question to a body of experts for settlement. Further, the Big Three indicated that the question of Kiaochow and the Shantung Railway would have to be settled by China and Japan in accordance with the Treaty of 1915 or the Treaty of 1918. It was this message which was responsible for the profound disappointment into which the Chinese were plunged in the middle of the week and the subsequent anger and excitement which prevailed in the less intelligent circles. These feelings were particularly acute in Shantung where the people have nursed their wrath against Japan ever since the armies of the Mikado landed in Kiaochow and carried their military dispositions much further than China thought consistent with the object in view. Japan justified this action as necessary to dispossess Germany of her rights in Shantung, to which she claimed to succeed by military conquest. Had she remained satisfied with these Japan might not have found herself subject to so much criticism, but she quickly proved that she intended to make the province a gigantic Japanese garrison.

Most significant of all, however, is the official statement that if the conditions of the settlement be repugnant to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people the Chinese delegates may be instructed not to sign the Treaty of Peace.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 6.7-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast—Rain. Barometer—29.73. Temperature 2 p.m.—81. Humidity 2 p.m.—82.

LEST WE FORGET.

Next in point of wickedness, in my estimation, stands the cutting down of fruit trees. In order to appreciate what has been done in this matter it must be realised that this is one of the richest fruit districts even in fruit-growing France. Not merely were there many orchards, and fruit trees round almost every house, and avenues of fruit trees along the roads, but practically every field in the countryside was studded with fine trees, from 20 to 100 years old—apples, pears, and cherries.—H. J. Mackinder, M.P., in a letter to the "Times," April 21, 1917.

DAY BY DAY.

Apparently the six Russian prisoners who were brought to Hongkong from Bombay under escort of the eight Hongkong men who returned from Kirkee last week, are regarded as particularly dangerous characters by the military authorities. We understand that they will be sent to Vladivostok, shortly, under an even stronger guard, which will be composed of an officer, a non-commissioned officer and eight men. The Russians are reported originally to have been taken prisoners in Persia and were sent to India. They are supposed to have been released there but were again arrested for trying to cause a riot and preaching sedition.

Fear was expressed that disappointment might lead to disturbances in Shantung of an anti-Japanese nature, which might develop into anti-foreign demonstrations, it being recalled that the Boxer Movement of 1900 started in this province. Such an occurrence would be deplorable, but human nature—and even a worm will turn.

Later telegrams, however, were not so despondent in tone. In these Minister Lu reported that he had taken up the matter again with the British and American delegates with a view to having the settlement worked out by the Big Five and not left entirely to Japan as the latter would restore Tientsin on her own conditions, thereby imposing upon China the ratification of the 1919 Treaty which had been forced upon her. Moreover, Japan would only return the empty shell of Tientsin, keeping the kernel for herself.

Most significant of all, however, is the official statement that if the conditions of the settlement be repugnant to the Chinese Government and the Chinese people the Chinese delegates may be instructed not to sign the Treaty of Peace.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Banyard Co. presents "Hello, Hawaii!"—9.15 p.m.
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NEARING THE END.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF
BOLSHEVIST RULE

Stockholm, Feb. 13.—Irregularly arriving Bolshevik newspapers, which in view of the closing of the Russo-Finnish frontier to travellers are almost the only source of information on Russian economical matters, give a very unfavourable picture, a picture little less gloomy and much more detailed than the stories spread by refugees. The "one-time levy" on capital of ten thousand million roubles which the "bourgeoisie" was to pay between October 3 and December 15 last, and which was apportioned in fixed sums between provinces, has yielded in some provinces only one tenth of the sum estimated. The total from all provinces up to the end of the year was so small that it is officially stated as "hardly worth entering in the Budget as a separate item." Equally bad is the prospect of the tax in kind on the richer peasants, which Krestinsky declared in the preamble to his Budget would yield foodstuffs worth seven thousand million roubles. The taxation authorities in three provinces—Orel, Kaluga, and Tula—report that it will be wholly impossible to collect this tax. The Budget deficit for 1918 is now officially admitted to be over 24,000,000,000 roubles. The complete failure of the direct taxation resource is put down to a newly revealed cause, i.e. the levying of taxes and "contributions" by the local Soviets.

SOVIET DISUNION.
This the Soviets claim: a right to do on the ground that they are

the only self-governing organs, replacing the former municipal-ities and the government and district Zemstvos, and therefore are entitled to raise taxation for local purposes. In fact, however, the Central Government, as shown in the two Budgets, January-June and July-December, paid out in 1918 over 625,000,000 roubles in subsidies and doles to the local Soviets of 16 provinces. The real "local taxation," as the Moscow Pravda admits, is a kind of contributors' forced contribution. The Soviet of Vladimir, an industrial province of North Russia, lately levied a local contribution of 3,000,000 roubles; and when a similar contribution levied at Yaroslavl was not paid the Soviets seized private chattels, including those of Bolsheviks, and sold them. According to the Russian newspaper published at Helsingfors, 1,750,000,000 roubles have been appropriated in the form of "taxes" and "contributions" by local Soviets since November, 1917.

LESS FOOD GROWN.

The failure of the "tax in kind" is ascribed by the Bolshevik official Press to mistaken estimates of the surplus of food remaining after the feeding of the peasant producers. K. Kaestinsk boldly estimated this surplus at 200,000,000 puds, a quantity which at the swollen prices now prevailing in Petrograd and Moscow (up to 20 roubles per lb.) would yield much more than the seven thousand million roubles promised in the Budget preamble. The anti-Bolshevik newspaper Zhsin states that at the mere threat of this tax the more prosperous peasants (who alone were to pay it) vowed that they would pro-

duce no surplus or would burn any surplus there was. The Soviets are now preparing an "agricultural census," which is to show the actual and possible yield of crops in their 16 provinces; and meantime some fragmentary but probably typical figures have come out. In 1918, provinces Vladimir, Tula, and Yaroslavl the spring rye sown in 1918 was 43 per cent of the normal, and the winter rye 33 per cent. In Kaluga, Orel, and Smolensk, a group of provinces west and southwest of Moscow the estimated total crop last summer was 60 per cent of the pre-war figure, and in the wheat-producing provinces near the Ukraine it was 30 per cent. The decline took place not only on the large farms, which aimed at producing no more than the farmer and his family needed, but also on small farms which in normal times did not produce enough for household consumption. One of several official explanations is that farm machinery has been either destroyed or has got hopelessly out of repair. Soviet Russia last year imported a large quantity of agricultural machinery from Sweden and Denmark, but since the break-off of relations Swedish and Danish firms have refused to sell more. The peasants, says the Finanzi i Narodnoe Khozaistvo, are now ploughing with the mediæval wooden sokha.

THE INDUSTRIAL MUDDLE.

It is not easy to see what products Russia can offer in exchange for the badly wanted imports, now that her chief resource, foodstuffs, has dried up. At the same time the demand for imports of manufactured goods of all kinds is unlimited. The Soviet nationalized industries, which were to make the country independent of foreign capitalist manufacturers, are in greater trouble than ever. The Government has, indeed, taken new measures to compel citizens to work and has impressed as "black labourers" (such is the Russian term) the hated bourgeoisie, but these measures do not mean that there is a lack of labour and enough work for all. On the contrary. The Moscow provincial Soviet is paying doles totalling 108,000,000 roubles a month to Bolshevik workmen whose factories and workshops are closed, from want of raw material, but who refuse to move to centres where labour is needed. Hence the local conscription of the bourgeoisie. In Petrograd in mid-December 70,000 persons were without work out of a total population variously estimated between 800,000 and 1,200,000. In Moscow the unemployed then numbered only 60,000, but in the six surrounding provinces nearly 300,000 men were without work. Not only against the unemployed "bourgeoisie" is rigour being shown, but also, though less systematically, against the proletariat. Where the Government of People's Commissaries feels strong enough it refuses bread and clothing cards to unemployed men who refuse to move to centres of work, and it has even arrested such offenders, and threatened to send them for trial on the elastic charge of "sabotage" by the Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution, Speculation, and Sabotage. The Government is all the more dependent upon bourgeois "black labourers," because the peasants, who formerly did most of the unskilled urban work—cleaned the streets, drove droshkies, and so on—now never enter cities.

PREMIUMS ON IDLENESS.

In carrying through some of these measures the Government of People's Commissaries is brought into chronic conflict with the local Soviets. The local Soviets, it is true, are always ready to oppress the bourgeoisie and force them to work, but they usually support the local working men against the central authority's attempted measures of constraint. The Soviets lately complained that the towns in four uyezds of Moscow provinces were living practically entirely "on public doles, and producing nothing, though some of these towns were seats of nationalized undertakings which were suffering from lack of labour. The Council of National Economy refused to pay unemployment allowances to workmen in some of these towns. The local Soviets protested; and as the Council remained obdurate they levied a contribution on the bourgeoisie, and paid it over to the idling workmen. "Premiums on idleness and non-production" is the description which even the optimistic Finance Commissary made clear.

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Danish Governments have been
obliged to break off diplomatic
relations with Soviet Russia, the
interest is being taken in the
both countries in the possible
renewal and extension of Russo-
Scandinavian trade, and
great optimism is being
shown. The former
Swedish Minister at Petrograd,
General Brandstroem, has taken
the initiative in establishing at
Stockholm a Russian Trade Com-
mittee, on which sit members of
the Swedish commercial or-
ganisation formerly established
at Moscow and Petrograd. In
Denmark, the chief Russian
interest circulates around plans
for handling future Ameri-
can trade with Russia in
transit, in which branch Copen-
hagen with her free harbour hopes
to compete successfully with
Hamburg. Germany herself,
despite her present difficult po-
sition, is just as active as either
of the Scandinavian States;
her agents, the official
Moscow Finanzi i Narodnoe
Khozaistvo reports, never cease
sounding the Government of
People's Commissaries on the
subject of possible concessions.
In general there is firm belief
in competent Continental circles
of the relatively speedy reopening
of Russia to foreign trade; though
now, in view of the continuing
disorder and the daily aggravated
breakdown of communications,
this is "to be achieved" is not
made clear.

GENERAL NEWS.

SHANGHAI IRISHMEN'S
DONATION.The Irish Association of Shang-
hai decided that, instead of mark-
ing the signing of the armistice
by holding a dinner or some such
form of entertainment, members
should be asked for donations to
a fund in aid of Irish military
hospitals. As a result £200 has
been realised, which sum is being
forwarded, half to Lieut.-Col. de
Courcy Wheeler, Dublin, and half
to the Lord Mayor of Belfast, for
the benefit of military hospitals
in those districts.CHINESE POST OFFICE FOR
VLADIVOSTOK.The Peking Daily News says
that Chinese residents and troops
at Vladivostok have suffered
various kinds of inconveniences
when sending letters home. In
Vladivostok the Chinese can only
send letters and parcels through
postoffices of other countries,
and, for some reason or other,
these mails are often subject to
considerable delay. To meet
this long felt want, the
Ministry of Communications has
made proper arrangements with
the Government for the establish-
ment of a post office in that city
for military use. Notices have
been given to the different Gov-
ernments of a postoffice in that
city, the Ministry informing them
that hereafter official documents
and private letters destined for
Vladivostok can be posted to the
address there directly through
the Chinese postoffice.

GENERAL NEWS

SINGAPORE VOLUNTEER CORPS
RETIRES
 Major G.A. Derrick, C.B.E., V.D., Commandant, S.V.C., issued the following order dated Singapore, April 30:—Lieut. Colonel G.A. Derrick, C.B.E., V.D., retires from the command of the corps as from to-day's date. Major J.A.R. Glavin assumes command from the same date. In retiring from the command of the S.V.C., I desire to express my sincere thanks to all officers, N.C.O.s and men of the corps for the loyal support and co-operation they have so consistently accorded me throughout my period of office, and particularly in the carrying out of the duties which the corps has been called upon to perform during the period of the war. Although you are about to again take up "peace" duties I would impress upon all ranks the necessity which still exists for keeping up the standard of training, so that the corps may at any time be ready to take its full part in any unforeseen emergency that may arise. In wishing all ranks "good bye" and "good luck" let me draw your attention to the corps motto. Let it be your constant aim to maintain the corps in all respects—In Oriente Primus.

THE DEATH OF MRS. E. J. BOURNE

The tragic death occurred recently at Shanghai of Mrs. E. J. Bourne, wife of Mr. E. J. Bourne of Tientsin who is alleged to have fallen from the second story of Shepherd's Cafe to the pavement in Kiangse Road. It is stated that Mrs. Bourne, who is about 30 years of age, had been suffering from mental trouble and had only just recently left hospital. She was picked up and immediately taken to the General Hospital by Mr. C. E. Shephard, assisted by two British naval petty officers, but died before she reached there, her skull being fractured and both arms broken. At H. M. Police Court, Mr. F. Alan Robinson, H. M. Coroner, opened an inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death. Evidence of identification was given by Mr. S. H. Ward and the inquiry was adjourned.

THE NAVAL WAR-HISTORY

We are being kept waiting a long time for the official Naval History of the War, but it must be expected that, even when it appears, it may not be very intelligible to the layman, since there are few writers who can satisfy both classes of readers in describing naval engagements. At present the Admiralty gets no further than a pious hope that the first volume may be published before the end of the year, and tells us that this volume will not include the Battle of Jutland. It is to be hoped that there will be some "speeding up" after the issue of the first volume, and that the whole will be completed within a reasonable time. — *Westminster Gazette*.

PREVENTION OF CHINESE LOANS

With reference to recent rumours that the representatives of the Shanghai Peace Conference were entering into an agreement for a national loan of \$400 million, with the land tax of the whole country as security, the China National Press Union has passed resolutions objecting to any loan made by either the North or the South or by the agreement of both sides; that, when peace negotiations are concluded, if it be necessary to make any loan, it should be approved by Parliament; and that friendly countries should be asked to lend their aid in the prevention of any loan which might result in once more stirring up civil war in China.

A CENTRE PARTY?

There is a movement on foot between some of the Unionists and the Coalition Liberals in the House of Commons to try and make some kind of a "Centre Party," supporting the Government. More than one meeting has been held on the subject. The idea, which has been couched with by various political leaders for years past, is a project which has never succeeded. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law are both said to be friendly to the idea at the present juncture, when the Government are faced with stronger opposition than was anticipated.

SECRET WAR REPORT

Admiral Sims made a dramatic revelation recently at a function given in his honour by the American Luncheon Club at the Savoy Hotel. He said that he had long recognized that they were up against the enemy of mankind. In proof of this he might remind them of the exceedingly

NOTICES

THE ACOUSTIC GRAND

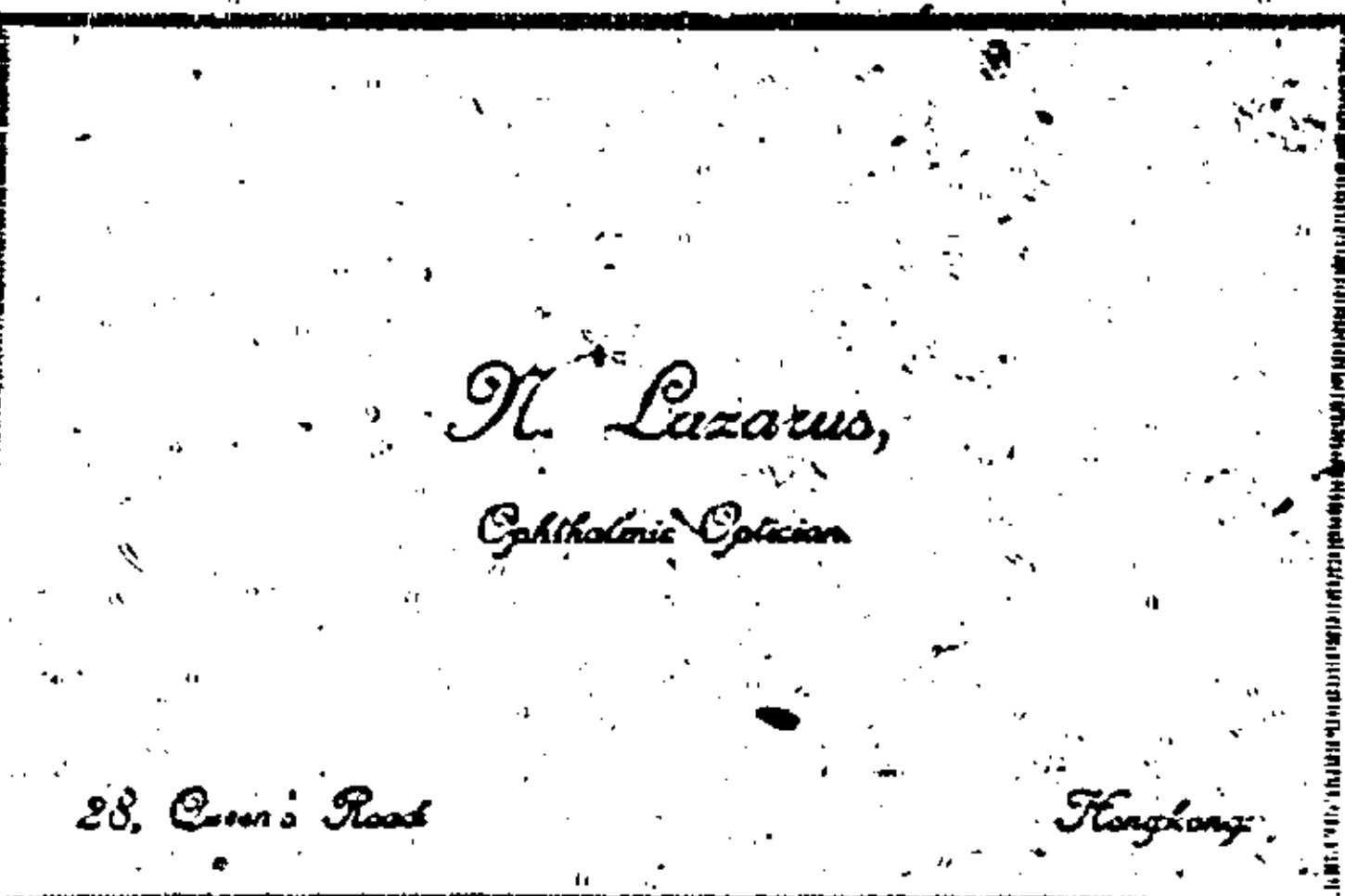
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UNDIPLOMATIC SPEECH

made in the Guildhall eight or nine years ago. At that time he submitted a secret and official report to the American Admiral that there was a general consensus of opinion, with which he agreed, that war could not be put off more than four years. During the luncheon a presentation was made to Admiral Sims on behalf of the Americans in London of a Georgian silver tea and coffee service. A sum has been placed in an American bank for Mrs. Sims to buy a souvenir for herself of the years her husband has spent in European waters.

WOUNDED MEN STABBED WITH PENKNIVES

A telegram from Berlin on March 11, describing the Spartacist atrocities on wounded and other prisoners taken in the fighting the previous night, says that women armed with penknives attacked helpless soldiers who fell into the hands of the revolutionaries. One wounded man was scalped and left beside the kerbstone to bleed to death. In the Frankfurter Allee every well-dressed man and woman captured by the Spartacists was stripped, some to their underclothing, others naked. One man, evidently a shopkeeper, was divested of his clothes and made to run down the street while he was pelted with hand grenades amid the cheers of the Spartacists. Women took part in this massacre, and outdid the men in ferocity. They carried knives and hammers, and their cry was "Down with the bourgeoisie!"

PRISON FOR PRINCIPLE

Dr. Jowett, preaching recently at Westminster Chapel on the subject of principle, referred to the position of conscientious objectors. He said: "At this moment men are suffering for their principles in British prisons. Men whose character I honour and in whose presence I would uncover my head in homage are herded with common criminals. Repeated sentences are inflicted upon them. They are subject to hard labour, and spend much of their time in solitary confinement. I know there are rotters among them, men whose cowardice makes them shirk warfare, or idlers who shirk tremendous tasks. But have we not among us men and women who can discriminate between petty cowardice and sterling valor? This is not the time when Britain can afford to imprison its conscience, and I join with a growing multitude of men and women who are deeply concerned about this wrong in demanding that these men be released."

BURDEN OF DEBT AND TAXATION

LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE COUNTRY'S DANGER

A severe indictment of the Government's policy was made by Lord Lansdowne in an interview, recently. In spite of our overwhelming and dramatic triumph, achieved at an immeasurable cost in life and treasure, there was, he said, at the present moment, a widespread feeling of disappointment with the results of the war. On two matters of primary importance the country had a right to look for some earnest of better things to come. He referred, he said, to the burden of military service and the burden of debt and taxation.

DANGER OF BOLSHEVISM

Lord Lansdowne went on to refer to the danger of Bolshevism in Russia, the failure of the suggested Przhikop Conference, and asked what was now the policy of the Government. "All we know," he continued, "is that 40,000 British troops are to remain dispersed in Russia, fortunate if they are able to hold their own, subjected to the most rigorous climatic conditions, and costing this country a fabulous sum per man employed. Each soldier in the Army used to cost the country £100 a year. Would it be unreasonable to conjecture that to-day he costs three times as much?"

He thought, however, that the Russian problem might prove easy of solution by the side of that which had to be solved in Germany unless there arose in that country a Government strong enough to keep the peace within its own marches. "Those who believe that it is no business of ours to keep German women and children from starving must not be surprised if a country debilitated by hunger and ruined financially is found unequal to its task."

INDEMNITIES

As regards indemnities, he said, with those who shall see to it the proposal which

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COLONIAL DISPENSARY CHEMISTS.

14 Queen's Road, Central.

found most favour was that the Allies should require the uttermost farthing which could be extracted from the Central Powers, and that the sum demanded should include not only all that could be claimed as the cost of restoration, but colossal indemnities besides. But there must be a limit, and that limit would surely be that which the Prime Minister had himself suggested—viz., that Germany should not be made to pay in excess of her capacity. That expression was, however, obviously wanting in precision. How were they to determine the "capacity" of a conquered country to meet the vast and undreamed-of obligations of the kind which it was sought to impose? What sort of a Germany did they intend to leave after the process of exaction had been completed? It would be bad business to cripple permanently a nation numbering 80,000,000 of industrious, resourceful, and intelligent people, or to deny them an opportunity of taking their part in the great effort which would have to be made if the world was to recover from the catastrophe through which it is now passing.

ROAD TO RUIN

Speaking on this question at a recent dinner, Lord Lansdowne said the estimates for 1919-20 indicated a total expenditure of over 1,500 millions, but this figure did not represent the complete expenditure of the year. We were still adding to our indebtedness at a furious rate—something like £5,000,000 per day. We used to borrow at 2½ per cent; we now had to pay double. The inflation of credit and currency was enabling our competitors to appropriate the business upon which our prosperity used to depend. We could go on borrowing for a time, but there must come a moment when no one would lend us money, except upon prohibitive terms, and when the resources of taxation had been virtually exhausted. Would anyone tell them that this moment was not approaching, and that their fears were idle?

The inclusion of £66,500,000 for aviation in the new estimates took one's breath away. Of the great future which civil aviation had before it no one could doubt, but was this vast expenditure really necessary? The new Naval Estimates were three times as large as those for 1914; this after we had virtually deprived Germany of her Navy.

Above all, if they desired to see a return to industrial prosperity, let them get rid of that artificial restriction to which industry was now shackled.

NOTICES

HERE'S SOMETHING NEW.

GREAT BRITAIN is again able to send us a few of those delicacies that we all have wished for during the last few years. We have received small quantities of the following and are able to sell same at reasonable prices owing to the high exchange.

Rolled Oe Tongues in tins	25 & 24.50 each
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Brand's Essence of Chicken	\$1.25
Brand's Essence of Beef	90
Oxford Sausages in 1lb & 1lb tins	65, \$1.10
Soups assorted in 1lb tins	50
Leaf Gelatine in 1lb pkts	\$3.00 per pkt
Camp Pies for Breakfast or Picnics	65 per tin
Mixed Beef for "Pot Luck" dinners	90
Jacob's Cream Crackers	\$1.00
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1919.

WILL ANY GOOD RESULT?

We have no desire to throw cold water on the suggestion of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce urging the Government to appoint a Lancashire Textile Commercial Mission to visit the Far East to study the position and extension of the cotton trade, and recommend steps for its preservation and extension. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce knows why the Lancashire textile trade is suffering considerably. It is summed up in the word "wages."—it is because the cost of production in Lancashire has outstripped the prices which the markets in the Far East will pay. How can the Government help the Manchester shippers? The Manchester piece-goods merchants know all about the present situation and how it has been aggravated, and asking the Government to send out a Commission to enquire into the factors will not make the Manchester people any the wiser. We have had a Textile Mission which was sent out to China by the Marquess of Salisbury in 1893, at the request of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, and precious little use was made of the information collected by the Mission, headed by Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, by the Manchester people engaged in the China Trade. This time the Government is asked for a Mission to cover a much larger radius than the Blackburn Textile Mission. It is to visit India, the Dutch East Indies, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and the United States. It is to be wider in scope, but as far as the Far East is concerned the conclusions arrived at in the Report submitted by the Blackburn Mission stand as good at the present time. The crux of the whole matter, as we have said, is in the wages question. The following was penned in 1897 by Mr. F. S. A. Bourne in his Report of the investigations he conducted on behalf of the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce:—"Time after time during our journey through the country dealers asked us, when discussing trade questions together, 'But why are your piece-goods becoming dearer and dearer?' Ten years ago your 12 lbs. shirting was worth so much; to-day you are asking so much for the same chop and yet we are told in Shanghai that your cotton was never cheaper than during recent years. How do you explain this?' Such interrogations were frequently addressed whenever, during our investigations we broached the subject of selling prices with merchants whose views we were desirous of obtaining, and there seemed to be a growing feeling that our cloths were approaching a price that would place them beyond the purchasing power of the people." As a writer in the *Times* recently remarked, all the abuse of the Government and all the clamour for a cotton trade commission will not alter hard economic facts. The trade in Manchester's textiles to the whole of China is at the present time no more than one-third of that which Calcutta alone, and yet the field to be supplied is incomparably great. The field that exists for Manchester fabrics is, of course, immense and capable of vast development. Of late years a considerable amount of activity has been shown in cotton yarn and cloth weaving mills situated in the interior, away from the Treaty Ports. In cloth weaving an entirely new industry has come into existence in the weaving of coloured materials in fancy designs from Japanese yarns, mostly 32's, 42's and twofold 42's, which are sold by Japan at prices at which Lancashire spinning cannot compete. Japan has abundant cheap labour, which is worked upon lines that in other countries would be regarded as a criminal sweating system, but which must count to her advantage in competition.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

LINKING HONGKONG & CANTON

There can be no doubting the desirability of a good motor road linking up Hongkong and Canton, as suggested in an article which we reprinted yesterday from the *Canton Times*. Nor can it be disputed that such a thoroughfare would confer immense benefits on the one place and on the other. China's lack of good roads is an old story, concerning which much ink and paper has been used. But as in railways, so in road construction, the Chinese are painfully behind the times. However, more and more Chinese are daily coming to realise that the general progress of the country will be delayed so long as inaction prevails in this regard. In the North, the movement for more and better roads is gaining ground steadily, and we hear of the laying down of some admirable thoroughfares suitable for use by motors, consequent on the enthusiasm with which many of the official classes are taking up the "motoring" craze. That the motor has come to stay in China and that there is a great future for it, is a certainty, and that fact alone is bound to stimulate the construction of more and better roads.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

There is this value about the making of motor roads in the New Territories by the Hongkong Government—that it is showing China what can be done in this direction. When the British took these territories, the same conditions obtained as now generally prevail throughout China. The only thoroughfares were mere tracks, utterly unsuited to vehicular traffic of any kind. The writer of the article, which we printed yesterday must have had that point in mind when he pointed to what had been done by our own Government. As he says, where there is a will there is a way. Then, too, we can quite see that such a road would be to the benefit of the railway, as it would tap new areas, speed up building and generally develop the interlying land, with the result that railway revenues would decidedly increase. Canton is distant from Hongkong some hundred miles or so, and there is just as much reason why two places should be linked by good roads as that similar conditions should prevail in the case of two big contiguous centres at home. The question, of course, is who will start the project. We should like to see the Canton authorities interesting themselves actively in the matter, just as the Peking Government has in similar undertakings in the North. It is a matter primarily for a Government, after all. But are those in administrative positions in Canton likely to show a practical concern in the matter? Above all, can they find the funds with which to carry out such a huge undertaking? These are concrete points upon which the success of such a venture necessarily depends.

BANVARD COMPANY.

"HELLO, HAWAII" LAST NIGHT.

Banvard's Musical Comedy Company has taken Hongkong by storm. They have had uninterrupted record houses ever since they made their bow locally on Saturday. The Theatre Royal last night was again packed when "Hello, Hawaii" was presented by the Company. The title of the play is somewhat incongruous. What possible connection there is between the plot and the title is not easy to discover. In spite of this fact, the whole play was one hearty treat, the performance going with a delightful swing. Miss Jardiniere was the soul of the play last night and was a great success in her part of "Lily Martin." Her eccentric dancing and her song "If I Were a Married Man," were well received and loudly applauded. Miss Hazel Boyd's "Charlie Chaplin" song and dance elicited loud applause, so did Miss Rose Smith's singing of "Some Lonely Night" and Miss Myrtle Dingwall's solo. Of the male comedians, Messrs. Willis G. West and William Horley were prominent as the Irishman and the Jew and delivered amusing dialogue with clever repartee. The play was effectively staged and the costumes reflected great credit on the costumer.

To-night, "Hello, Hawaii" will again be staged.

DAY BY DAY

A MAN IS BRIDGEMAN AS BLACK AS HE IS PAINTER OF A WOMAN AS WHITE AS SHE IS POWDERED.

It is stated that the last two months have been the hottest on record in Singapore for many years past.

There are at present seven steamers alongside the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's jetties.

The Canton Christian College has arranged a splendid series of technical courses in agriculture for the year 1919-20.

A Chinese woman yesterday committed suicide at her house, No. 10, Leighton Hill Road, by taking an over-dose of opium.

Yesterday's health return shows eight cases of plague (three fatal) and one non-fatal case each of small-pox and cerebro-spinal fever. All were Chinese.

The opening ceremony of the new medical buildings of the University is to take place at 6.15 p.m. on the 23rd instant. Tea will be served at 5.15 p.m.

Amongst the passengers arriving in the Colony per the Pacific Mail s.s. Colombia, to-day was Commander Basil Tylour, R.N., Harbour Master of Hongkong.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—Zoroastrian Charity Fund \$100; Sui Un, \$50; Mrs. Tam Hung Kwan, \$10; Chan Tsun Tsung, \$15; Anon. \$10; Kwon Yuen Pang, \$7.50.

The Rev. C. J. F. Symons, who is to succeed the Very Rev. A. J. Walker as Dean of the Shanghai Cathedral, was only recently made Port Chaplain and Sub-Dean. He has been in Shanghai for twenty years, having been secretary of the Church Mission Society. He is of St. John's College, Cambridge, and the son of Captain Symons of the British Navy. Mr. Symons lost both of his sons in the war.

A thief who was caught selling an electric bulb which he had stolen from the Kong Ning, smilingly explained to Mr. R. E. Lindell that he intended to use the bulb as a gold-fish bowl. The smile was changed to a very different expression when the order came that he was to go to prison for three months. This decision was made to after the Magistrate had ascertained that the thief had been once attended at the Marine Court for prowling on board a certain steamer.

An Indian came very near to getting a severe trouncing yesterday in Wanchai Road. He had his eye on several Chinese women who were crossing the street, and his behaviour raised the ire of several male Chinese who were witnesses of the incident. These Chinese surrounded the Indian, and rough-handed him in a severe manner. He would have been very seriously mauled but for the timely arrival of Inspector Kent, who had been attracted to the scene by the blowing of whistles. The Indian was to-day charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison with being drunk and disorderly and with using abusive language. He was fined \$5 with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

Before commencing his sermon on Sunday last, the Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral said suggestion had been made to alter the hour for Matins on Sundays from 11 a.m. to 10 a.m. He would be glad to know whether the members of the congregation were in favour of the change and he would be glad if they would mention it to any of their friends who were not present that day, so that the matter might be discussed. He proposed to put papers in the Church porch next Sunday and ask people to sign them either for or against the change. He would be glad if any members of the congregation who cannot be present next Sunday would send a card to him or to Dr. Earle, the Hon. Secretary of the Church Body, intimating a desire for the change or against it.

MODERN MODES.



FOR THE BEACH.

Designs of the Moment by "Sacha."

Two novel and effective designs in bathing costumes are illustrated above. The first shows a bathing dress of black satin. The skirt is scalloped around the bottom. The sash ends, which are cut in one with the front, are tied loosely in the back. The sleeves are also scalloped and trimmed with satin buttons.

The second is also of satin. The skirt is finely plaited. The corsage is slightly draped on each side of the front and extends below the waist line in the back. The fullness is held in with black ribbon.

SOME INTERESTING ACCESSORIES.

Waistcoats have achieved such a success that they are considered one of the indispensable modes of the hour and are developed in almost every fabric under the sun. There are lingerie waistcoats exploited in cotton net, organdie, batiste, plain and figured handkerchief linen, lace, dimity and dotted swisses. Those in rough weaves of linen—on the Cossack order—Scotch gingham, foulard and all the rough weaves of silk, are very attractive. Linen embroidered in a mixture of bright and dull colours is a material used with telling effect. The waistcoat of leather has many adherents—and as this season some of the smartest suits and one-piece dresses of wool are bound or edged with leather, the addition of the waistcoat adds materially to the smartness of the dress. For dressy models there are wonderfully lovely ribbons in brocade and printed effect. I had almost forgotten to mention the waistcoats of chintz and cretonne to be worn with suits and dresses, of plain linen and heavy cotton chevrons.

This season sashes are having their innings so that the vogue of ribbon is enjoying an unwonted popularity. The sashes of the

hour are not skimpy affairs by any means—rather they are unusually long and tied in huge bows so that much ribbon is consumed in their makeup. Some are made from wide ribbon—plain or edged on either side with a contrasting colour. A lovely evening gown of black net and satin had a touch of irresistible charm added to it by the generous sash of black satin edged on both sides with a line of silver. Some of the prettiest of the youthful dancing frocks are developed almost entirely in ribbon over a foundation of net. Panels and trains are exploited in broad ribbons—and any number of charming hats are fashioned entirely from ribbons.

Parasols of sport silk, foulard and voile are made to match the gown of the wearer. For morning wear, there are pretty practical affairs fashioned from gingham, chambray and the old English prints.

Among the most essential and attractive accessories of the season are the new sweaters—the majority of which are made on new and graceful lines—lines which appear to accentuate the slenderness of the figure. The latitude of choice of fabrics is wide—one notes many charming silks in Jersey in plain, blocked and striped weaves; also a multitude of silks and satins in plain and corded weaves. Wool embroidery and wool fringes decorate a number of them. White and coloured angora is also used in combination with silks. Many are belted and the very newest thing in this line is a belt of patent leather. Apropos of patent leather—may I add that among the smart hats for wear with sweaters are those of straw trimmed with bands of this leather. Should you decide on the belt of patent leather—and to have your hat trimmed with it—be sure and buy one of the new bags of the same leather.

PORTUGUESE LAD IN TROUBLE.

George Nevis, a Portuguese apprentice employed at the Kowloon Docks, was this morning charged at the Magistrate's before Mr. R. E. Lindell, with assaulting a Chinese with a measurement instrument and inflicting a wound in his face. The accused admitted having struck the complainant, not with the instrument, but with his fist. He was provoked there to by the complainant, who purposely knocked against him in a street just outside the Docks. The blow which accused gave or \$5 to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

the complainant administered to him. There were some other men in the complainant's company and the accused alleged that they were all called upon by the complainant to assault him. The complainant stated that the collision he had with the accused was accidental. As he was afraid that he might be stabbed to death by the instrument he wrested it from the defendant's hand and had him brought to the Police Station. Mr. Lindell stated that he believed the accused meant to strike the complainant's face with the instrument. He, therefore, fined the accused \$10 and ordered a punishment of 14 days in prison or \$5 to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

TU-DAYS MISCELLANY

An interesting chapter might be written on the famous pen and ink statesman. The most attractive in history—the gold pen with which the ex-Kaiser signed the mobilisation order in 1914—was presented by him to the Hohenzollern Museum in Berlin, and presumably still lies there, unless his unhappy subjects have wreaked their vengeance upon the ghastly relic. The quill which was used to sign the Treaty of Vienna is an heirloom in Lord Bangor's family, and is summoned from its retirement from time to time for signing the register when a marriage occurs in the family. For the Treaty which concluded the Balkan War of 1912-13 a pen belonging to Dr. E. J. Dillon was used.

The German Government, which has advanced the ex-Kaiser £50,000 for his personal needs at Amerongen, on the security of his property in Germany, is well on the safe side. A few months before the outbreak of war Herr Rudolf Martin calculated that William of Hohenzollern was worth, approximately, £20,000,000, of which amount rather more than half was accounted for by castles, country houses, theatres, farms, and forest lands. No fewer than 40 castles and other residences figured in Herr Martin's inventory, and six theatres—three in Berlin and one each in Wiesbaden, Hanover, and Cassel. His landed property, totaling 500,000 acres, divided among over 70 estates in seven different provinces.

In the course of a speech before the Representative Church Council on the question of the franchise, which it is proposed to adopt, Lord Hugh Cecil complained that persons who did not belong to any religious denomination put themselves down as members of the Church of England. "It was so in the army, in prisons, and in a great many places." This is rather cool, says a "contemporary" seeing that when a man joins the British Army he is "compelled to put down a denomination of some sort. If he states that he belongs to no religion, then he is forthwith entered as a member of the Church of England. Men have repeatedly protested against this, as well as being forced to attend the services of a Church in which they do not believe. And now that zealous Churchman Lord Hugh Cecil complains about it as an injustice to the Church.

Princess Marie of Arenberg, who has been sentenced by a Belgian Tribunal in Germany to three months' imprisonment following the seizure of compromising letters, belongs to an ancient German family with historical Belgian connections. The present Duke of Arenberg, until quite recently, owned considerable estates in Belgium, which the Kaiser's armies "scrupulously respected." Even in such districts as Louvain and Tervueren the farms of his numerous tenants, thanks to the magic inscription "Nicht Plunderen," were left untouched, and some ugly rumours were the consequence. Such rumours, by the way, were almost as common on our side of the line. Any château in the back areas that was lucky enough to escape German shells—several were left standing for some time, with wreckage all round them—was popularly supposed to have some German connection.

Those agitated slaves of the clock who run to catch trains need not desire its greater accuracy—a little margin is something to the good. Yet the time piece designed by Professor Sampson, the Astronomer Royal, Edinburgh, with its error of one minute in eighteen years, comes as near exactitude as any human contrivance may be expected to be in an imperfect world. An electromagnet imparts just enough additional energy to the pendulum to compensate for loss by friction. At present the estimated error is only theoretical, but the observed variation of one hundredth of a second a day is encouraging. Still, in calculable influences may have a disturbing effect. The changing buoyancy of the air is one that may be accounted for by the protection of a glass case containing rarified air. But the present discovery that mercury touching a bending piece of metal sets up an electric current must surely be considered, being a most perfect action can be obtained.

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SUPREME COURT.

GERMAN FIRM'S EX-COMPRADORE'S CLAIM.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K. C., Chief Justice, application was made by Lo Shut Po, merchant, of 43, Bonham Strand, for an order that the Custodian of Enemy Property shall pay to the said Lo Shut Po out of the balance of \$34,464.42, received by the Custodian from the liquidator of the firm of Reuter, Brockleermann and Co., or out of any other assets of the firm in his hands or in his custody, the sum of \$40,000 being the amount deposited by the said Lo Shut Po in 1907 and 1909 as a guarantee for the performance of the said Lo Shut Po of his duties as compradore of the said firm, and interest thereon.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., and Mr. Eldon Porter, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Dennis and Bowley, appeared on behalf of the applicant and the Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared on behalf of the Custodian of Enemy Property, the Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, O. B. E.

The Attorney General said he had a preliminary objection to make. The summons in the matter was taken out on March 27, this year, asking the Court to make the order stated. He would like to say a few words in explanation of the facts. The liquidation of the firm was carried out by Shewan, Tomes and Company in part and in part by Mr. R. G. Shewan, from October, 1914, until April, 1918, and on or about the latter date the sum of \$34,000 odd placed in the hands of the liquidator was paid over to the Custodian, but it was important for his Lordship to note that the case of the applicant was that he handed over the sum of \$40,000 some years before the war broke out. Therefore if the sum was claimable at all it was claimable against the liquidator in the winding up. There could be no question whatsoever, that upon the applicant's own case, the sum of \$40,000 might have been claimed by him from the liquidator in the course of the liquidation and the claim of this sum of money was a claim for a sum which was handed over to the liquidator by the Custodian of enemy property. Therefore it was, he submitted, in effect, a claim made against the Custodian as successor to and as standing in the shoes of the liquidator and, counsel submitted, the sanction of the Court covered both the liquidator and the Custodian and the Custodian must be regarded by the Court as standing in the shoes of the liquidator. The section of the Ordinance on which he was going to rely would cover both. The section in question was section 20 of Ordinance XI of 1917. "No legal proceedings of any kind whatsoever, civil or criminal, without the permission of the Governor can be brought against any liquidator or any public officer in respect of any act or omission connected in any manner whatsoever, of any winding up under the Enemy Aliens' Ordinance of 1914 and 1917. The section was both retrospective and prospective in its scope. It also referred to legal proceedings of any kind being brought not only against the liquidator but also any public officer.

His Lordship:—What is a public officer?

The Attorney General said a public officer meant any person holding or assisting to discharge duties, whether permanently or temporarily, of any office the emoluments of which are wholly and directly derived from the revenue of the Colony. That included the Custodian of Enemy Property. The Custodian said that no permission was given by the Governor for the present legal proceedings to be brought against him, under the provision of section 20 of the Alien Enemies Winding-up Ordinance of 1917. It was admitted by the other side no permission was granted by the Governor to take any proceeding against the liquidator and no proceedings were in fact taken against him. Counsel submitted that in the particular section the term public officer included the Custodian of enemy property and therefore, the present proceeding must fail. He submitted that it was a necessary condition for the taking of proceedings in the

matter that there should be permission of the Governor to do so and they put that as a condition of the proceeding of the case and if it was said that the matter had passed out of the purview of the liquidator to the Custodian, then he held that the words "public officer" covered the Custodian, and if it was said that the winding up was over and finished he would point out that the claim was made distinctly against the assets which are the result of the winding up. It would be seen that the section is enormously wide, the words used being in respect of any act or connected in any manner whatsoever with any winding up. The actual winding up came to an end in 1917.

His Lordship:—Why did they not claim against the liquidator then?

The Attorney General said the applicants were receiving interest from the firm of Reuter, Brockleermann in Canton and they were quite happy in doing that. The applicant said it was perfectly true that he might have made a claim against the liquidator, but he did not do it. But his claim against the Custodian was really based upon the fact that he had a good claim against the liquidator and he made no claim against the latter because he was receiving interest on his money from Canton up to some date last year.

His Lordship:—The Governor could waive his claim but he does not do so because the claim is

EMPIRE DAY.

POLO CLUB'S GYMKHANA.

Below we give the programme of the Gymkhana that will be held under the auspices of the Polo Club at Happy Valley Race-course (by kind permission of the Stewards, Hongkong Jockey Club) on Empire Day, Saturday, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. It will be observed the programme is of an unusual and amusing character and that anyone who can ride is welcome to compete. An entrance fee of \$1.00 per race will be charged (Ladies free) or \$5.00 for the whole programme. Entries must reach Mr. S. E. Grimstone (Jardine, Matheson and Co.) before noon on Monday next, the 19th instant.

Entrance fee to the Gymkhana will be \$1.00 per head (children under 12 half-price) payable at the gate. Such entrance fee also includes tea, which is being provided by special arrangement with the Hongkong Hotel.

1.—Half-Sections Race.—Gentlemen only. Competitors will start dismounted, saddles on ground in front, on word "go" will saddle up, mount, and ride to given point, unsaddle, and ride bare-back to winning post. Half-section must finish together, partners will be drawn for.

2.—Ball and Bucket Race.—Open to Ladies and Gentlemen. Three posts will be set up, on top of each will be placed a polo ball; competitors on word "go" will ride to each post in turn, take the ball off and place in bucket. If competitor drops a ball or misses bucket, she or he must dismount, pick up ball, and remount before placing same in bucket.

3.—Tent Pegging.—Gentlemen only. Ladies' Nomination.

4.—Brain Fever Race.—Lady and Gentleman partners. Start dismounted, on word "go" amount and ride to given point where men will dismount and hand their ponies over to the ladies, who will then lead partner's pony back to starting point. Gentlemen, on dismounting, will run a short distance, pick up and open an umbrella, turn four times around a stick, then return to their ponies as quickly as possible, mount and ride to winning post together. Umbrellas must be kept fully open all the time.

5.—Musical Chairs.—Ladies only. (If sufficient entries are not forthcoming this event may be changed.)

6.—Vi toria Cross Race.—Gentlemen only. Ladies' Nomination.

7.—Mounted Combat.—Gentlemen only. Ladies' Nomination. Competitors will ride bare-backed, no whips or spurs allowed, combatant remaining mounted longest to win.

being brought now instead of at the time of the liquidation?

The Attorney General:—Yes, that and for other reasons. What has taken place was really done to assist His Majesty's enemies in Canton. That, and other things to which he would refer later.

Proceeding, the Attorney General said the amount of \$40,000 was the amount of security for acting as compradore in Canton. The Custodian had got the money realised by the liquidation but he wanted His Lordship to understand that neither the Custodian nor the liquidator had the particular \$40,000. The property handed over to the Custodian did not include that particular sum. The sum in his hands is a sum of money exceeding that \$40,000. The \$40,000 was in the hands of the liquidator but it was not in his hands at the time of the outbreak of war and it has never been in the hands of the Custodian. The sum had been used by Reuter, Brockleermann, in Canton, for exporting goods from China. He wanted to show that this was not a frivolous objection. The \$40,000 was being used by Reuter, Brockleermann, an alien enemy in Canton. Reuter, Brockleermann would be functioning, after the outbreak of war, under the German Consulate at Canton because there was no German under the extra territorial jurisdiction there. The partnership between Reuter, Brockleermann in Canton and Reuter, Brockleermann in Hongkong would come to an end according to his Lordship's decision in the recent case of Sander, Weiler.

Mr. Alabaster objected, saying that the two cases were entirely different. He argued that there was no merit in Counsel's objection and in the suggestion that the applicant had used the money to assist an enemy and there was certainly no evidence of it whatever. The objection had no technical merits or even if it had they had been waived and they had no rights in entering a preliminary objection; even if they had such rights, they lost them by entering an unconditional appearance. Applicant's claim was not under Ordinance No. 11 of 1917; it was an application under one of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances to which he would refer. The order under which they were proceeding was under the second amendment of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, No. 22 of 1915.

The case is proceeding.

NOTICES.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NEW BOATS FOR PACIFIC RUN.

Plans for what will be the fastest passenger vessels on the Pacific Coast are being prepared by the Admiral Line for use on the San Francisco-Puget Sound run, according to Mr. A. F. Haines, Vice President and General Manager of the Company, who arrived here yesterday on an inspection trip says a recent issue of the *Seattle Times*. Mr. Haines, who is at the Palace Hotel, and will be in the city for a week said:—

"We are going to make the run from Puget Sound to San Francisco in thirty-six hours. I can't tell when the vessels will be on the run, as the contracts have not been awarded, pending on a final decision on the types of vessels to build. The ships will make about twenty-one knots an hour and will have two berth staterooms. They will be finer in many respects than any ships on the Pacific. Whether the ships will be built on the Pacific or Atlantic depends upon the prices we get. When about \$2,000,000 is involved in each vessel we will build the ships where we can get the best price. Right now they could be built cheaper in the East than on the Pacific. That is what the Shipping board authorities meant when they told Pacific Coast builders and workers that they must get down to a competitive basis."

Mr. Haines said his Company is in the trans-Pacific freight business to stay. "Within the last forty-eight hours," he said, "the Shipping Board has turned over two more vessels for the Oriental route. That makes four we are now operating, two from Portland and two from Puget Sound, running to Oriental points and the Philippines."

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S.S.	leave Hong- kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NEURALIA	28th May, noon	30th June	8th July

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SHANGHAI & KORE	*Shidzuoka M. T. 12,530 *Kaga Maru T. 12,300	{FRI. 16th May at noon. {SAT. 31st May at noon.
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LONDON & Antwerp via Spore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port-Said	*Aki Maru T.	{WED. 21st May at 11 a.m.
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MELBOURNE via Manila, Zam- boanga, Thursday Is., Town- sville, Brisbane & Sydney	*Tatsuno-M. T. 14,930 (Cargo only) *Kifunezan M. No. 2.	{TUESDAY. 27th May. {WEDNES. 14th May. {WEDNES. 21st May.
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SHIPPING NEWS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
Notice is given that on the 1st
June, 1919, the distinguishing
interval of the responding fog-
gun signal at Howki Island,
Pechili Strait, will be changed
from an interval of 1 minute to
an interval of 3 minutes.

STRAITS SHIPPING COMMISSION.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued
at Singapore nominates the
following to constitute the com-
mission to enquire into shipping
difficulties:—The Hon. Mr. A. M.
Pountney, the Hon. Mr. R. J. Ad-
die, Messrs. N. M. Beck,
H. H. Brown, C. E. Craig,
H. Durringer, W. A. Gamble,
W. G. Hennings, Lee Hoon
Leong, Lim Chin Guan, J. R.
D. Oldman, and J. M. Sims. The
Commission is instructed to make
enquiry into the differences which
at present exist between the
owners of certain vessels engaged
in local trade and the deck
officers and engineers serving in
such vessels, the causes of the
differences and the steps which
should be taken with a view
to their adjustment. The Com-
mission is to report within one
month and the Hon. Mr. A. M.
Pountney is appointed president.

CONGESTION OF PACIFIC
PASSENGER SERVICE.

Because of the congestion of
the passenger steamer service
between Japan and foreign lands,
especially to America, owing to
the increase in travel, there can
be no quick trips, says the *Japan
Advertiser*. Prospective travel-
lers are expected to wait at least
for three or four months to get a
turn, either to or from Japan.
Viscount Ishii, for instance,
wanted to return to Japan
soon, but he can get no steamer
accommodations at once, thus de-
laying his departure from San
Francisco, Seattle or Vancouver.
The steamship companies N.Y.K.
and O.S.K. say that passenger
traffic has increased enormously,
although the freight traffic has
decreased. Exports have decreased
because business men have
grown cautious, but goods con-
tinue to come in from abroad.

THE KIANGKUAN INQUIRY.

The inquiry into the circum-
stances attending the collision
between the C.M.S. Kiangkuan
and the Chinese gunboat Chutai
was continued on May 6 at the
Arsenal, Shanghai, when Capt.
Nelson, China Navigation Co.,
gave evidence in connection with
the allegation that the pilot of the
Chutai had been dismissed from
his firm on account of colour
blindness. Witness produced
books in connection with his
evidence, and the introduction of
these being objected to by Mr.
Musso as well as the evidence,
it was struck out. Mr. R. N.
MacLeod, appearing for the China
Merchants Steamship Navigation
Co., commented on the attitude
which had been adopted by the
witnesses for the Hupeh Govern-
ment, apparently on instruc-
tions from their employers,
and also on the fact that the com-
mander had handed into Court
certain reports which had not
been available to the other side.
Counsel also referred to what he
described as the "removal" of
Capt. Hsu, the Judge Advocate,
on the representations of the
Hupeh Government. Capt. Hsu,
it was stated at the outset of the
proceedings, appeared to assist
in getting at the truth of the
matter; but for some reason
unknown he had been re-
moved from his office. Counsel
concluded that he regretted to
have to inform the Court that,
with all due respect to it, his
clients would have to withdraw
from the proceedings entirely.
After Mr. Musso had spoken, the
Court said that Capt. Hsu's trans-
ference to Peking was not due to
any representations made to the
Peking Government. He was
transferred on important business
and the telegram was in
Court if counsel wished to see
it. Mr. Musso then moved for
judgment. The Court said if the
parties would not proceed to put
their arguments before the Court
it was quite prepared to give its
judgment. Mr. MacLeod:—In
that case I would asked the Court
for permission to withdraw.
Counsel said he did not wish to
appear to be lacking in courtesy,
but his instructions were to with-
draw. Counsel then left the Court.
After a short adjournment, the
Court announced that it was most
improper and irregular according
to law for the China Merchants
to leave the court without leave
of the Court. They had already
heard the evidence in the case
and as the China Merchants had
already announced that they
would withdraw, it was now for
the Hupeh Government to submit
its arguments, after which the
Court could adjourn and give
judgment later. The Court then
adjourned.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	Sunang	15th May at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Chenah	18th May at 4 p.m.
PAKHGI & HAIPHONG	Kalong	19th May at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	19th May at noon
STOW W'WEI, C'FOO & T'SIN Kueichow	Suiyang	19th May at noon
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	22nd May at noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	25th May at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MATS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and
Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao
(weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze
and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai,
avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong May 14, 1919.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	Java	in port	20th May	Java
Tjikodas	Java	in port	24th May	Shanghai
Tjikasoek	Java	18th May	24th May	Shanghai
Tjikallap	Java	21st May	28th May	Japan
Tjikiwong	Japan	21st May	30th May	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and
have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.
All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at
through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having
good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and
Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan	A. H. Stewart	FRI.	16th May at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES.	20th May at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near
Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 1574.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI via Swatow Choysang Fri. 16th May at 4 p.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta Chaksang Sat. 17th May at 3 p.m.

MANILA Chaksang Mon. 19th May at 3 p.m.

Kobe Kumsang Wed. 21st May at 5 p.m.

MANILA Yuensang Fri. 23rd May at 3 p.m.

TIENTSIN Cheongshing Sat. 24th May at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE: This line is now being reorganised and will shortly afford frequent and
regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Swatow and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally
calling at Shanghai.All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and
Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes
calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accom-
modation, and through bills of lading are issued for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.
Through bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accom-
modation, sailings from both ports every Friday.HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passenger and cargo, calling at Swatow when
data allows sailings for passenger.BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having ap-
proximate dates as follows:—Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadei, Jesselton, Labuan, Tyne and Landed Dues.
TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin
calling at Swatow and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-
ment, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports
with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

FOR NEW YORK

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

S.S. "EURYBATES"

Will be despatched for NEW YORK Saturday

June 7th.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" End of May. (Call Marseilles).
"ANDES MARU" Tuesday, 10th June

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co. Steamer.

"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.
"GANGES MARU" Saturday, 24th May.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO. Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"BURMA MARU" Monday, 26th May.
"GANGES MARU" Saturday, 24th May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"UNNAN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAITOKU MARU" Wednesday, 21st May.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 22nd May.
KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 18th May.
JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"SIAM MARU" Monday, 26th May.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
K. YAMASAKI, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

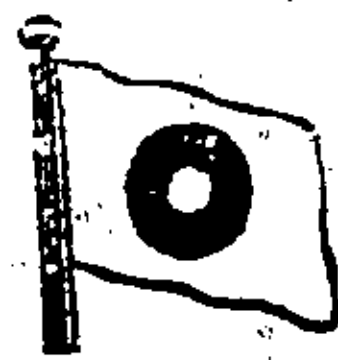
(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1	REGULAR SERVICE FOR FREIGHT BETWEEN HONGKONG, BANGKOK and/or SINGAPORE.
NANYO MARU No. 2	
NANYO MARU No. 3	
SODECAURA MARU.	
KYODO MARU No. 13	
TAMON MARU No. 1	
ASOSAN MARU.	
CHEIAN MARU.	

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155. Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

Branches and Representatives:—

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

CHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,

M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

The following

U. S. Shipping Board Steamers

will be despatched for

SEATTLE, PORTLAND, VANCOUVER AND

SAN FRANCISCO.

"WESTERN KNIGHT" About June 15th.

"WEST MUNHAM" " 25th.

"WEST CELINA" July 5th.

"WEST HEMATITE" " 5th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Manama.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMERS SAILING DATE.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 22nd.
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada

For particulars for freight apply to:—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
THIRD FLOOR " 792.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 15th May, at 4 p.m. to:—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Del.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:—

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Agents.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	15, May
Shanghai via Swatow	Choyang	J. M. Co.	16, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	16, May
Straits and Calcutta	Chakrang	J. M. Co.	17, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chenan	B. & S.	18, May
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	18, May
Manila	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	19, May
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	19, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	B. & S.	19, May
Swatow, W'wei, C'foo & Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	19, May
Swatow via Ports	Tenzan M.	N. Y. K.	19, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	20, May
Java	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	20, May
Haiphong	Daitoku M.	O. S. K.	21, May
Kobe	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	21, May
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	22, May
Manila	Yuenan	J. M. Co.	23, May
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	24, May
Genoa	Ganges M.	O. S. K.	24, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Yinchow	B. & S.	25, May
Bombay via Ports	Burma	O. S. K.	26, May
Japan Ports	Siam M.	O. S. K.	26, May
Japan	Tilalajep	J.C.J. L.	28, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	6, June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, June

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "ARCHER."

From SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,

SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel

having arrived from the above

mentioned Ports, consignees of

goods are hereby informed that

their cargo will be landed at their

risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

& Godown Co. Ltd., and stored at

consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby

notified that they must produce

an Import Permit signed by the

Superintendent of the Imports

& Exports, Hongkong, before bills

of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged

goods are to be left in the Go-

downs where they will be ex-

amined on May 14th, 1919.

All claims must be presented

within a month of the steamer's

arrival here, after which they

cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the

Godowns and all goods remaining

CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From LONDON and STRAITS.

THE Steamship.

"GLENAMOY"

having arrived from above ports,

Consignees of Cargo by her are

hereby informed that all Goods are

being landed at their risk into the

hazardous and/or extra hazardous

Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,

Ltd., whence, and/or from the

wharves delivery may be ob-

tained.

Goods not cleared by the 16th

inst. at 5 p.m. will be subject

to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-

aged packages are to be left in

the Godowns where they will be

examined by Messrs. Goddard

& Douglas, on 16th May at

10 a.m. Claims against the

steamer must be presented within

10 days of arrival, otherwise

they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected by us in any case what-

ever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO. LTD.

HONGKONG

May 14, 1919

NOTICES.

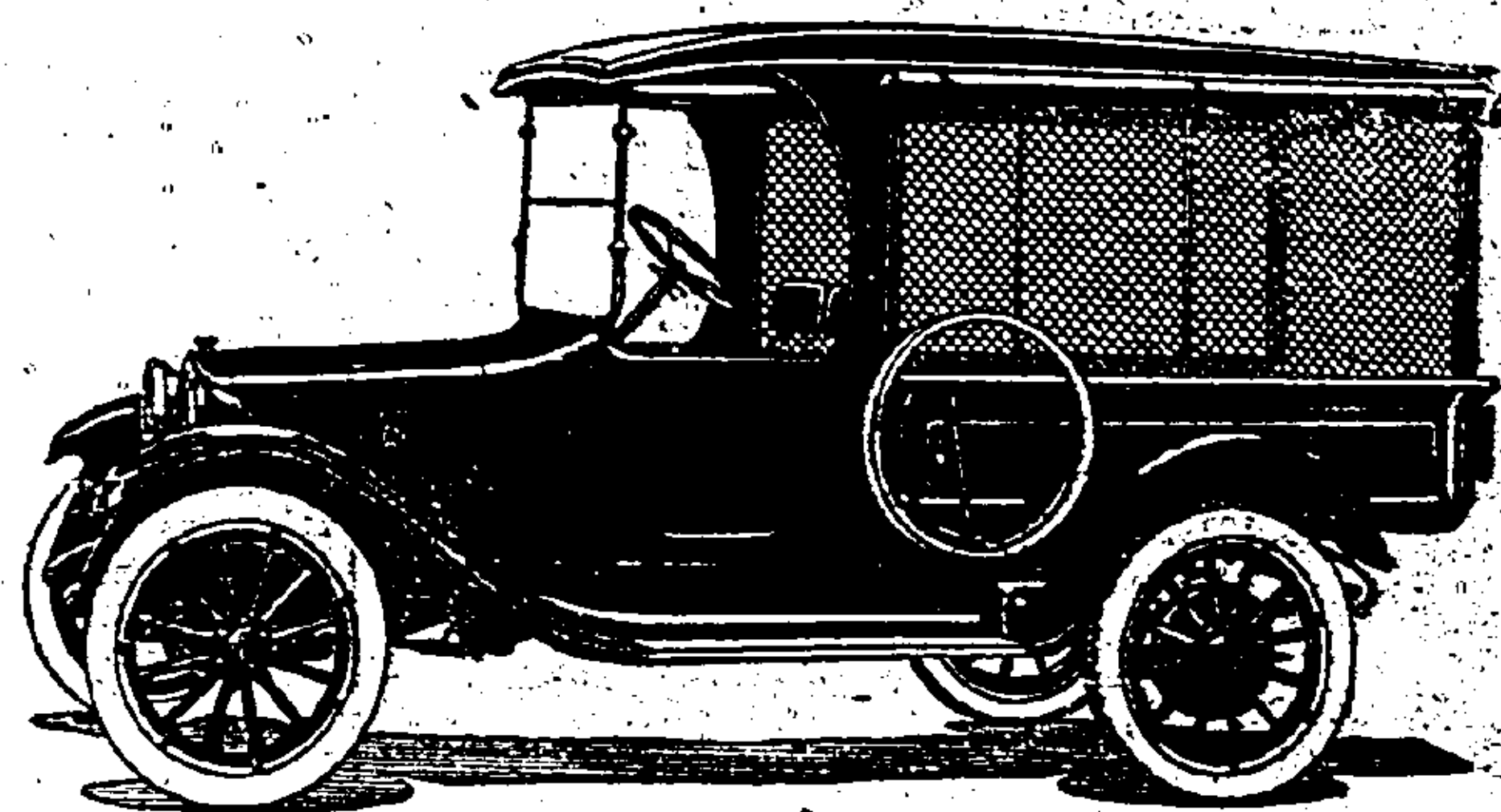
DODGE BROTHERS

BUSINESS CAR

Characteristic of Everything
DODGE BROTHERS have ever
Done as Manufacturers.

Consistent, continuous and
Economical Daily Service

THE HAULAGE COST IS
Unusually Low.



For Prices & Particulars, Apply to:—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

MOTOR DEPARTMENT

Tel. 781.

MOTOR WORKS & GARAGE

Tel. 695.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.,

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND CRANES ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

CRANES	DOCKS	CRANES	DOCKS
Capacity	Length	Capacity	Length
100 tons	100 ft.	100 tons	100 ft.
50 tons	50 ft.	50 tons	50 ft.
25 tons	25 ft.	25 tons	25 ft.
10 tons	10 ft.	10 tons	10 ft.
5 tons	5 ft.	5 tons	5 ft.
2 tons	2 ft.	2 tons	2 ft.
1 ton	1 ft.	1 ton	1 ft.

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. K. 55.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE
Nettleton
SHOE



— THAT fit well

— THAT are comfortable

— THAT Look well

THE SINCERE Co.

CORRESPONDENCE

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

INVESTMENT IN LOCAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Sir,—Those who have invested their money in Banks, Insurance, Docks, Wharves, Lands, and Hongkong Electric will not be sorry, as undoubtedly they will receive good returns on their money.

Kowloon Wharves have a very bright prospect, as one can see well, when crossing the ferries to and fro Kowloon, the great amount of business they are acquiring. In fact nearly all their godowns are full with cargo. As soon as the great numbers of German mercantile fleet are handed over to the Allies to replace the lost tonnage, coupled with the good rate of exchange, surely a great amount of cargo may be expected at an early date. Docks will also show a sharp rise as soon as peace is signed. As regards the Hongkong Electric Co., it now depends whether public opinion is correct. The Company has a big reserve of \$500,000. If this amount is to be capitalized, and new shares to be issued to shareholders (on the same basis as other local companies), then one can expect a good rise on the shares of this Company.

As regards the other Companies it is only a matter of choice for those who wish to invest their money.

Yours etc.,

AN OLD INVESTOR.

Hongkong, May 14, 1919.

SISTER'S STRANGE BEHAVIOUR.

ROUGH TREATMENT OF A BROTHER.

A Chinese has now found out that it is not a wise act to interfere in the love affairs of his sister. The latter, who is of a spiteful disposition, belongs to that class of liberal-minded women who bestow their affections equally and impartially on all their male admirers. These admirers, the brother in the present case discovered, are not always the possessors of a good reputation. When he pointed out this fact to her, which was when they met outside the Ko Shing Theatre, she resented his well-meant interference. The girl engaged in a wordy war with her brother, and, finding that she got the worst of it, she resorted to the unsisterly trick of getting rid of him. She threw her gold bracelets on the ground and when her brother picked them up and returned them to her she seized hold of him, at the same time calling out "Help, snatcher!" Before the unfortunate brother could recover from his surprise he found himself in the hands of a policeman. On the way to the Station, the heartless girl kept up a disturbance by continuously blowing her whistle. She went through the whole farce at the Police Station, charged her brother and even went to the length of disavowing any relationship with the unhappy young man, declaring that he had never met him before. In the end when the Police had found her out she became repentant and confessed.

The sequel to this was that the girl was charged at the Magistrate's Court before Mr. R. O. Hutchinson to-day, with disorderly conduct. She was fined \$10 and bound over.

GENERAL NEWS.

BIG FIRE IN TOKYO.

A big fire, involving the destruction of about 300 houses, is reported from Tokyo. The conflagration, which originated in the house of Hasegawa Kiyoshi, a druggist, at Tozaki-cho, Koishikawa, started on the 25th ult. at 2.30 p.m. A strong south-westerly wind spread the flames with alarming rapidity, and some 300 houses had been totally and 50 partially destroyed before they were subdued two hours later. About a dozen people were more or less seriously injured. The druggist in whose house the fire started, was severely burnt all over his body and is lying in a critical condition.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ELECTION OF COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVE.

A meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the offices, Charter Bank Building, for the purpose of electing a representative to the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon Mr. P. H. Holyoak. The Hon Mr. S. H. Dodwell presided and the following firms were represented: Messrs. Bradley & Co. (Mr. J. A. Plummer), Butterfield & Swire (Mr. R. Ross Thompson), Cawston & Pallen & Co. (Mr. R. B. Cooper), China Borneo Co. (Mr. G. M. Lakin), China Mutual Life Insurance Co. (Mr. B. W. Tate), China Sugar Refinery (Mr. C. W. Baswick), Dodwell & Co. (Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell), Eastern Asbestos Co. (Mr. K. S. Morrison), Fire Insurance Association of Hongkong (Mr. D. K. Blair), Gibb Livingstone & Co. (Mr. A. O. Lang), Gilman & Co. (Mr. W. L. Pattenden), Hongkong Electric Co. (Mr. F. Graham), Humphreys and Son (Mr. H. Humphreys), J. D. Hutchison & Co. (Mr. T. E. Pearce), Jardine Matheson and Co. (Mr. J. Johnson), Linstead and Davis (Mr. F. Midland), Lowe Ringham and Mathews (Mr. E. A. M. Williams), N. Mody and Co. (Mr. N. Mody), Nestlé Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. (Mr. A. G. Coppin), McKinnon and Macleod (Mr. E. V. D. Parr) and Mr. P. L. Knight, H. Stephens and Co. (Mr. Stephens), South British Insurance Co. (Mr. S. G. Newall), Union Insurance Society of Canton (Mr. C. H. P. Hay), Harry Wicking and Co. (Mr. J. O. Hughes), W. G. Humphreys and Co. (Mr. W. M. Humphreys), and Mr. G. C. Moxon.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen this meeting has been called as a result of the following letter from the Government, which I believe it is usual to read: "I am directed to request that the necessary steps may be taken to nominate a member of the Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon Mr. P. H. Holyoak, with effect from May 2nd."

Gentlemen, the procedure in this case is very simple as there is only one nomination, that of Mr. E. V. D. Parr, who has been proposed by Mr. A. G. Coppin and seconded by Mr. W. M. Humphreys, and the vote will merely be by a show of hands. I will now call upon Mr. Coppin to propose and Mr. Humphreys to second the nomination of Mr. E. V. D. Parr.

Mr. Coppin: Mr. Chairman, I have much pleasure in proposing that Mr. E. V. D. Parr be appointed to act as this Chamber's representative on the Hongkong Legislative Council during the absence of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. The fact that this is the only nomination is clear proof to my mind of the unanimous desire of members of the Chamber that Mr. Parr be appointed to this position. Mr. Parr is so well known to you that he needs no introduction. He has been resident in the Colony for a considerable number of years, during the whole of which time he has been connected with the shipping and general commercial interests of the Colony. I confidently recommend him to your suffrages, being assured that he will be found to be imbued with many of the ideas of his predecessor, the late Mr. Hewitt, who for so many years ably represented this Chamber. (Applause.)

Mr. Humphreys: I feel sure Mr. Parr has the confidence of the members of the Chamber and the commercial community generally. I beg to second the nomination proposed by Mr. Coppin that Mr. Parr be appointed to act as the Chamber's representative on the Legislative Council, during the absence of Mr. Holyoak.

Mr. Parr: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, in offering myself as a candidate to represent you on the Legislative Council while Mr. Holyoak is away at home on leave, I am prepared to do my utmost to further in every possible way I can the general interests of commerce in this Colony. I first came to Hongkong 23 years ago and since that time I have been stationed in Shanghai, Japan and in India, and on each occasion of my return to Hongkong I could not help being impressed with the progress the Colony's trade had made and its vast and ever growing importance to China and the world in general and the great commercial chain of the British Empire. I am one of many who believe there is a great future for Hongkong. The late Mr. Hewitt, whose good work for this Chamber Mr. Coppin has very aptly referred to, was, I know, also strongly of that opinion. I have had the privilege of being on your Committee for some three

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Bank n.	\$580
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons a.	\$490
North Chinas b.	\$220
Unions a.	\$1110
Yangtzes b.	\$260
Far Easterns n.	26
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires n.	\$160
H. K. Fires n.	\$330
Shipping.	
Douglases b.	\$ 84
Steamboats n.	\$22½
Indos (Pref.) n.	\$ 32
Indos (Def.) b. ex. div.	150
Shells b.	173½
Ferries n.	\$ 37
Refineries.	
Sugars b. \$158 sa.	159
Malabons n.	\$ 35
Mining.	
Kailans b.	50½
Langkats b.	19
Shanghai Loans s.	19
Shai Explorations n.	2¼
Raub n.	41½
Tronohs n.	38½
Urals n.	38½
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves s.	94
K. Docks b.	\$132½
Shai Docks b.	\$127
N. Engineerings b. & sa.	\$ 24
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals b.	\$107
H.K. Hotels n.	\$100
Land Invest. b.	\$108
H. Phreys Est. b.	\$8.10
K. Loan Lands b.	\$45
L. Reclamations n.	\$175
West Points b.	\$72
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos b.	t. 230
Kung Yiks s.	t. 33
Lau Kung Mows n.	t. 170
Oriental n.	t. 191
Shai Cottons b.	t. 173
Yangtzepoos b.	t. 104½
Miscellaneous.	
Green Islands n.	\$ 724
China Borneos n.	\$124
C. L. Borneos b. \$ old b. 1.05 new	\$ 74
China Providents b. & sa.	\$ 74
Dairy Farms n.	\$30
H. K. Electrics n.	\$78
Macao Electrics n.	\$33½
Ropes b.	\$31½
Trams, Low Level n.	\$7½
Trams, Peak, old b.	\$8
Trams, Peak, new b. cts.	80
Laundries b.	\$ 34
Steel Foundries n.	\$12
U. Waterboats n.	\$13½
Watsons sa.	\$ 6
Wm. Powells b.	\$11½
Wiseman's b.	\$28

Hongkong, May 14, 1919.

EASTERN EXTENSION CO.'S NEW HEADQUARTERS.

It has been decided to remove the headquarters of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co. in Australia from Adelaide to Melbourne. The present general superintendent (Mr. L. Webster) will hand over control on July 1 to Mr. E. G. Brook (superintendent of the Melbourne traffic), and from that date the company's affairs in Australasia will be administered from Melbourne. It is probable that Mr. Webster will resign on the completion of his leave, and it is regarded as certain that Mr. Brook will then be confirmed in the position of General Superintendent.

or four years now, and in seeking election to the Legislative Council I have no ulterior motives. It is an honour I look upon as coming from you and I will do my best to voice your wishes to that body for the general good of the Colony (Applause). I do not propose to detain you with a long speech, but I should like to thank my friends, Mr. Coppin and Mr. Humphreys, for the trouble they have taken in bringing my name before you. With these few remarks I have pleasure, gentlemen, in placing my services at your disposal. (Applause.)

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously. Returning thanks, Mr. Parr said: Gentlemen, I thank you very much for the confidence you have placed in me. If as is no doubt true, the "credit" or otherwise of a place is reflected in its public men, I deem it a great privilege to be amongst that number now in Hongkong, which I think may be considered up to this time to have been very fortunate in the choice of its public men. I thank you, gentlemen. (Applause.)

EVENTUAL FATE OF GERMAN FLEET.

BRITAIN DOES NOT WANT THE SHIPS.

With regard to the controversy raised over the suggestion to sink the German warships now at Scapa, and to the alleged claims of the French Admiralty to the major share of the vessels, it is learned authoritatively that no official representation has been made by France to the British Government on the subject.

The Press Association is favoured with highly-expert views which may be taken to represent accurately the attitude of the British Admiralty, says a London message of March 8. While it may seem to the uninitiated a startling proposal to consign to the deepest part of the Atlantic vessels which cost millions of pounds to construct, account must be taken of practical alternatives. Many suggested alternatives are officially regarded as impracticable.

SUGGESTION OF DISTRIBUTION. As to distribution among the Allies, the British Navy does not covet these ships by any means, but it is regarded as inevitable that the question of allocation would involve discussion which it is desirable to avoid. On the basis of war losses or that of naval strength, Britain would have by far the greatest share, and she frankly, does not want the ships.

The question of breaking up has been carefully considered as a proposal (the ultimate decision will rest with the Peace Conference), but this would not altogether dispose of questions of allocation. Moreover, we have many obsolete vessels of our own which it is desired to break up, but the necessary labour is not available, and to add to the number of vessels would accentuate the difficulties. Even were the labour available the breaking up is estimated to require three years to complete, and the yield beyond actual expenditure is computed at £500,000 at most. The idea of turning the ships to commercial account by making them cargo carriers will not stand the test of even casual examination. They are not built for that purpose, and are too costly to run (to say nothing of conversion) for this to be a sound business proposition. This is not merely conjecture, because the British Admiralty tried turning warships into transports early in the war, and knows by bitter experience the expensive and unsatisfactory nature of the result.

OBSELETE OR OBSOLESCE. Making use of the vessels for breakwater purposes is likewise quite an impracticable suggestion, and here, also, there is actual experience as a guide. Again, the retention of the surrendered vessels as fighting units is not practicable. The British Government's experience with ships of special construction like the Triumph and Swiftsure proved how exceedingly awkward and costly it was to effect repairs or make replacements from stores which were organised on more or less standardised plans. The German vessels would be worse than useless without the German yard's special appliances and equipment for these particular vessels. Even if this difficulty disappeared in some magical fashion the ships (with the possible exception of the Baden) are already obsolete or obsolescent. The British Admiralty will not look at big gun equipment for future battleships under 13.5 or 15 inches calibre guns, and the American Navy speaks of 16in weapons. These are some of the considerations which prompt the attitude of the British Admiralty, but every other suggestion has been met with equally practical objections.

As to the German destroyers, a high naval authority remarked recently: "We have no use for vessels of this type, with iron steamships and paper washers—vessels that deal with four tons of water for every ton distilled."

THE "LAW."

A Select Committee on the House of Lords' offices recently sanctioned an arrangement for the Law Lords to have the use of a shorthand writer for the dictation of their judgements. The Law, however, especially in the House of Lords, has traditions, and shorthand is not one of them. Some of the judges, it is understood, have refrained from availing themselves of the services of the official shorthand writer, preferring to continue writing their "well-considered" judgements themselves.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 16th May, 1919,

commencing at 3 p.m.

at E. & G. godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd.

(For account of the concerned)

250 tons Round Mild Steel Bars

Assortment as under:—

20 tons 40' x 1 1/2"
15 " 40' x 1 1/4"
30 " 40' x 1"
25 " 40' x 23/32"
30 " 40' x 13/16"
25 " 40' x 1"
30 " 40' x 1"
40 " 48' x 1 3/16"
30 " 40' x 1 1/8"
5 " 40' x 1 9/16"

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 20th May, 1919,

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:—

Teak hatstand, blackwood curio cabinet & tables, carved cherrywood table, teak bookcases, writing desks, leather covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, carpets, rugs, etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table & chairs, teak sideboard & dinner waggon, ice chest, dinner service, glassware, cutlery etc. etc.

Double brass mounted iron bedstead, teak single & double wardrobes with bevelled mirrors, teak dressing table & washstands, toilet crockery, etc. etc.

Also

One enamelled bath

Two pianos.

On view from Monday, the 19th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE.—A Polo Club Gymkhana will be held at the Race Course, Happy Valley (by kind permission of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club) on Saturday the 24th instant at 4 p.m. (Weather permitting). Entrance \$1.00 (including Tea). Children under 12 half price.

Events open to all Ladies and Gentlemen who ride.

Entries close at noon on Monday, the 19th instant.

Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained from

The Secretary, Hongkong Club.

The Jockey Club Stables.

The Hon. Sec. Police Reserve Headquarters Club and Mr. S. E. Grimstone.

Hon. Sec. Hongkong Polo Club, c/o Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.

WANTED:

WANTED.—Half house or flat of two or three rooms situated on upper levels. Moderate rental. Apply Box 173 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Advertiser who has had several years experience in mercantile house in the East desires change. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box 173 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Two young Britishers wish to get in touch with two more with the object of forming a mess. Replies should be addressed to Box 174 "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO-NIGHT
(Wednesday), May 14th, at 9.15 p.m.

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BANVARD
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COMEDY COMPANY

18 ARTISTES 18

MOSTLY GIRLS.

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THE DREAMY, TROPICAL TREAT

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SIXTY LAUGHS A MINUTE

THURS.
Matinee & Night
May 15th.

THE INSTANTANEOUS HIT
"OH, PAPA,"
A SCREAMING FARCE WITH MUSIC.

FRIDAY,
May 16th &
SATURDAY,
Matinee & Night
May 17th.

"OFF TO THE FRONT."

5 PERFORMANCES 5

MATINEES:

TO-MORROW (Thursday), May 15th at 4.30 p.m. and
SATURDAY, May 17th at 4.30 p.m.

Children Half Price.

POPULAR PRICES:—\$3, \$2 & \$1.

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Brandy Houses in the Trade.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents for China

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

16 QUEEN'S ROAD

IN THE FOG-SIGNAL GUNS.

COMMENTS CONCERNING HONGKONG.

Since the loss of the splendid Japanese steamer *Chiyo Maru*, in the spring of 1918, on Lema Island in the vicinity of Waglan during a fog, mariners have been patiently waiting to hear that the obsolete fog-signal gun on Waglan is to be superseded by a more up-to-date signal and now that the war has come to an end, it is to be hoped that the matter will be taken in hand with as little delay as possible.

Much has been said and written against the responding fog-signal guns of the China coast, which, it is good to learn, are being superseded as rapidly as possible, but the fog-signals in use in the vicinity of Hongkong are still more unreliable and impose a greater strain of anxiety on the mariner attempting to make the port.

The responding signal, unreliable as it is when compared with a mechanical foghorn, is very much better than those now in operation at the southern port inasmuch as the signal guns are fired whenever the whistle of a steamer is heard and continued as long as she is in the vicinity, whereas the Hongkong signals are fired once every twelve minutes.

The responding fog-signal is admittedly inefficient even under the most favourable circumstances as, no matter how great may be the light-keeper's devotion to duty, he is naturally not so much on the alert to detect the slightest sound as are the captains and officers of the ship groping her way through the fog, the safety of which depends upon the acuteness of their hearing. He is, therefore, more liable to fail to detect the whistle of a steamer which may have been partially intercepted by an area of silence such as are known to exist on all coasts and more particularly on that of China, if, as is of the case, by intervening high land, than would be the men on the approaching vessel were the sound to reach them with the same intensity as it strikes the light-house, and failing to hear the whistle, no response would be given. When is added to this a certain amount of carelessness on the part of the light-keeper, it will be seen that the situation is fraught with grave dangers to the vessel that is unconsciously approaching the danger that is concealed by fog, the navigators of which are relying to a large extent upon receiving timely warning from the fog-signal of its whereabouts.

How much more dangerous, then, is the fixed fog-gun, which only fires once every twelve minutes, no matter how close the vessel may be approaching. In twelve minutes a steamer, even proceeding dead slow in a dense fog can, if steaming with the current, cover a considerable distance, while, were she to miss the first explosion, the interval between would be twenty-four minutes, or nearly half-an-hour. It is needless to recapitulate the vagaries of sound transmission in fog or insist on the probability of a fog gun not being heard when the vessel is well within its range. Such phenomena have been too common, particularly on the China coast, to appear strange, but it is disquieting to contemplate that the safety of a valuable vessel may be jeopardized owing to the interval between the signals being so great that, missing one owing to the intervention of a zone of silence, she would be on the rocks before the next round is fired.

A continuous fog-signal, on the other hand, is set in operation as soon as it is observed that a fog has set in; it is continued by mechanical means, independent of human idiosyncrasies; it is more powerful than the fog-gun, its note being adapted to attain the greatest penetrating power, and it can be heard from the light-station to elicit a response.

The responding fog-signal gun, which is a little more efficient than the fixed signal fog-gun, has been condemned by the Marine Department of the Chinese Customs and is being replaced by the continuous mechanical fog-signal; Hongkong, which boasts of a larger tonnage of shipping than any port in China, would do well to look into the question of abandoning the obsolete fog-signals with which the port is ringed, in favour of something more modern and better suited to the exigencies of present-day navigation. Shipping and Engineering.

BUDGET AND CROWN COLONIES

SOME CONJECTURES.

The London correspondent of the *Times* of Ceylon thus writes on a matter of interest to us:

I wonder if the Crown Colonies will be brought into the scope of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's effort to cope with the huge amount wanted for his Budget needs. As yet, compared with Britishers on this side, you, in the outlying positions of the Empire, have come off remarkably lightly. There is not yet much speculation as to the way in which the Government is likely to attempt to find the colossal sum—one unofficial estimate puts it at \$1,280,000,000, without taking any account of the outgo for the Navy, Munitions Department and Air Board—that will be required for national services in the ensuing year. But it is regarded as inevitable that fresh and onerous burdens must be laid upon the taxpayer, and until more is known of the incidence of these burdens we live in a more or less apprehensive state.

I have gone further into this matter and, apparently, as you, Ceylon have to face no income tax, you are, except in certain instances, given no facilities for recovering what is deducted on this side. As promised last week, I placed the query before the best firm of income tax recovery agents and this is their reply:

We have your letter of the 28th February. We presume by London Companies you mean Companies having their registered offices in the United Kingdom. No person residing out of the United Kingdom is entitled to any repayment in respect of the income from these, but exceptions are made in the cases of: a person who is or has been in the service of the Crown; a person who is employed abroad in the service of a native state in the Protectorate of the British Crown; a person who satisfies the Board of Inland Revenue that he is resident abroad for the sake of health; a widow in respect of a pension chargeable with income-tax which was granted to her in consideration of the employment of her late husband in the service of the Crown.

So in these days of a 6% income-tax those who have adhered to Companies whose registered offices are in Ceylon, the Straits, or elsewhere are "on velvet."

All officers and men living in our Colonies, and who are or have been serving in the Armed Forces of the Crown, are able to secure relief upon their unearned incomes.

A JAPANESE BERNHARDI.

MILITARISM EXTOLLED.

At a meeting of the National Expansion Society (Kokoku Doshi-kwai), formed of Imperial University students, which was held on the 26th ult. Professor Kanokogi, of the Keio Gijuku College, delivered a lecture on "Thoroughgoing Japonism," of which the following is a translation of the summary made by the *Yorodzu*:

"For national expansion, it is necessary to nourish and, inculcate ideas suitable to that end. Expressions such as 'peace ideal' or 'eternal peace' are rather ideas fit for declining countries. Eternal peace is a thing which can never be realised in the nature of things. In this sense a League of Nations is a mere childish game. The Paris Conference is valueless, especially as it does not recognise the principle of racial equality. It is high time for the Japanese to be awakened politically. Democracy and Bolshevism are not new ideas to this nation. The revolution accomplished by the Meiji Restoration was one which was more thorough. If the Japanese allow themselves to be allured by high-sounding names and influenced by non-thoroughgoing Western ideas, it will mean a retrogression of the State. In order to act with the Imperial House, which is the spiritual centre of the nation and the motive power, to check the selfish arbitrariness of a minority for the welfare of a majority, and to enforce in the world those principles and conceptions which are peculiar to Japan it is essential to emphasise and spread militarism based on a strong army and navy."

CONDITIONS IN EUROPE.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S VIEWS.

Mr. Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration of the Port of New York, who returned recently from three months in Paris and in England, Belgium, Germany, and Italy, told to-day of conditions in Germany and the difficulties involved in bringing about a stable condition in Europe. He said the thing that struck him most forcibly on returning was the difference between America and the countries visited in regard to the free discussion of economic and political problems. Over there, he said, even the Allied commanders of the American, French, and British armies of occupation permit the Germans to express their opinions, publish proclamations, and discuss their affairs with freedom.

"It was like a plunge into cold water to come home and find freedom of speech under the ban and the press and the Government agencies sitting on the throttle as though some terrible calamity would happen if people got together and discussed things which some other people in authority thought ought not to be talked about," said Mr. Howe. "This is the most depressing thing about America and the most extraordinary thing about Europe where one would have supposed free discussion to be under police and official surveillance. There people discussed problems of economics, industry, and politics with the utmost freedom."

"In England public meetings were being held from one end of the country to the other. I found the English press discussing subjects more frankly than the American press, and public opinion accepting such discussion by labour, socialists, or any group whatsoever, as perfectly natural and proper. England seemed to be ashamed of the few instances of suppression of freedom of speech which had occurred, and did not like to talk about the illegal imprisonment of the Irish who were being held, even though elected to Parliament. That's the way England treats political questions. She has so much sanity, and believes that orderly development can only come about through old Anglo-Saxon methods of discussion and debate on the part of all classes. And while relatively few persons were in jail as political offenders or conscientious objectors, there was a strong movement, backed by some of the most influential and conservative people, to bring about their release."

"The French press is not as free as in England, and outside information is censored far more than in the United States, but there is an open-mindedness in facing problems, and a freedom of discussion of these problems in France, although the Liberal forces are not organised or articulate as in England. Meetings were held even in the Bourse de Travail, a municipal building erected by the city of Paris, to discuss labour grievances. The city permitted its use by the strikers on the Metropolitan Railway recently, even though the next day the authorities threatened to use military force to run the trains tied up by the strike."

"All parts of Europe which I visited seemed to have a higher regard for the rights of free speech and assemblage and for a free press than does America."

Turning to conditions in Germany where Mr. Howe was for several weeks with a French mission, he said it was being recognised by the Peace Conference in Paris that if Germany starved, was denied contact with the outside world, forbidden to get outside materials necessary to start her mills and factories, it was quite probable that the present Moderate Government would be overthrown. The admission of Germany to the League of Nations was being discussed in Europe as a matter of necessity rather than from any humanitarian motives.

"Germany has iron and coal in abundance," said Mr. Howe, "but these are not sufficient to start modern industry. She has no cotton, no wool, no petrol, no rubber. There are a thousand raw materials which come from all over the world needed to start German industry again. The people have no fat, and this is affecting their physical strength. Eight hundred thousand persons are said to have died of starvation because of the embargo, and Germany can only get along again when she has these materials to produce wealth with, which to pay for food and for any indemnity that may be imposed upon her."

"In the meantime, the character of the German people is being undermined. A man gets more pay for service in the army than he does as wages in civilian life. A German soldier's allowance is eight marks a day, and wages in most industries range considerably below that. The Government does not dare cut off all allowances, as it would increase the danger of revolution, and the only way to make the payments is to issue paper money which depreciates the value of the mark, which is already depreciated 50 per cent. And a great part of paper money issued by cities and provinces during the war has no value now whatever."

"If this goes on, Germany will soon come to the condition of Russia, where there is no medium of exchange within the country or for use with other nations. Germany can only reestablish her exchange with other countries by getting on a gold basis—which is almost impossible—and by wiping out the paper money issues."

"So the Peace Conference is confronted with these two alternatives, neither one of which is easy: It must either undertake to rehabilitate Germany or refuse to admit her to the Peace Conference and exact an impossible indemnity. The latter would probably put the revolutionary party into power. On the other hand, to provide Germany with raw materials and enable her to get on her feet again would give her an economic advantage over the Allied nations. Yet she cannot pay any indemnity until she begins to produce wealth, and her products will be of value for the payment of an indemnity only as they are sold to other countries and in competition with the Allied nations. This, then, is the situation that confronts the Peace Conference."

"The fact is, the war used up nearly all the mobile or fluid wealth of Europe," Mr. Howe added. "It wore out the railways and completely upset all credit relationships. All of the countries are on a paper basis. Europe's peace commerce, which amounted to thirty billions in 1914, has been suspended for four years, and Europe, and in a sense the Peace Conference, have to find some means with the greatly reduced cargo capacity of getting Europe to function normally again."

"It took the commercial intelligence of the world 100 years to build up the inter-related, inter-dependent system of international trade by which the world was run. This system was destroyed by the outbreak of the war, and the resumption of this trade is the great problem facing us to-day. It affects practically the entire world population—America less than other countries, because she is so self-contained."

"It will take time to do this. Cargo space will be needed for American, Canadian, and Australian soldiers for the greater part of this year. France will look after her trade as well as she can; England will look after hers, though both countries have lost a great deal of tonnage; but Germany, Russia, Asia, Africa, and South America will receive consideration only by the grace of the other maritime Powers that own the shipping. Until international economic relations have been resumed, until a gold basis shall have been reestablished and raw materials provided, Europe is going to be in a state of instability, while poverty will be more or less universal and the immediate future of the world conjectural. The urgent problem is economic and industrial for Europe may collapse if the economic order is not quickly reestablished."

A WIDOW'S CLAIM.

A San Francisco despatch says that Mrs. Abe, the widow of an official of the Bank of Korea, has instituted a lawsuit against the Palace Hotel there claiming \$50,000 as consolation. Mr. Abe was crushed to death by an elevator in May last while he was staying at the hotel.

THE NEXT INDIAN VICEROY. The Home papers to hand by the last mail state that much gossip is in circulation in the India Office and Anglo-Indian circles in London in regard to the next Viceroy. At the moment the choice is held to be between Lord Amphil and Lord Willingdon, the former because he departs so well when he was in India and the latter because he made such a success of his five years' term of office in Bombay. On the whole the balance of opinion favours Lord Willingdon's chances rather than Lord Amphil's.

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Business as well as social needs were given careful consideration in designing and building the new Allen.

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And comfort and convenience are present in big measure in this model. A rotary switch for steering column controls the entire electric system.

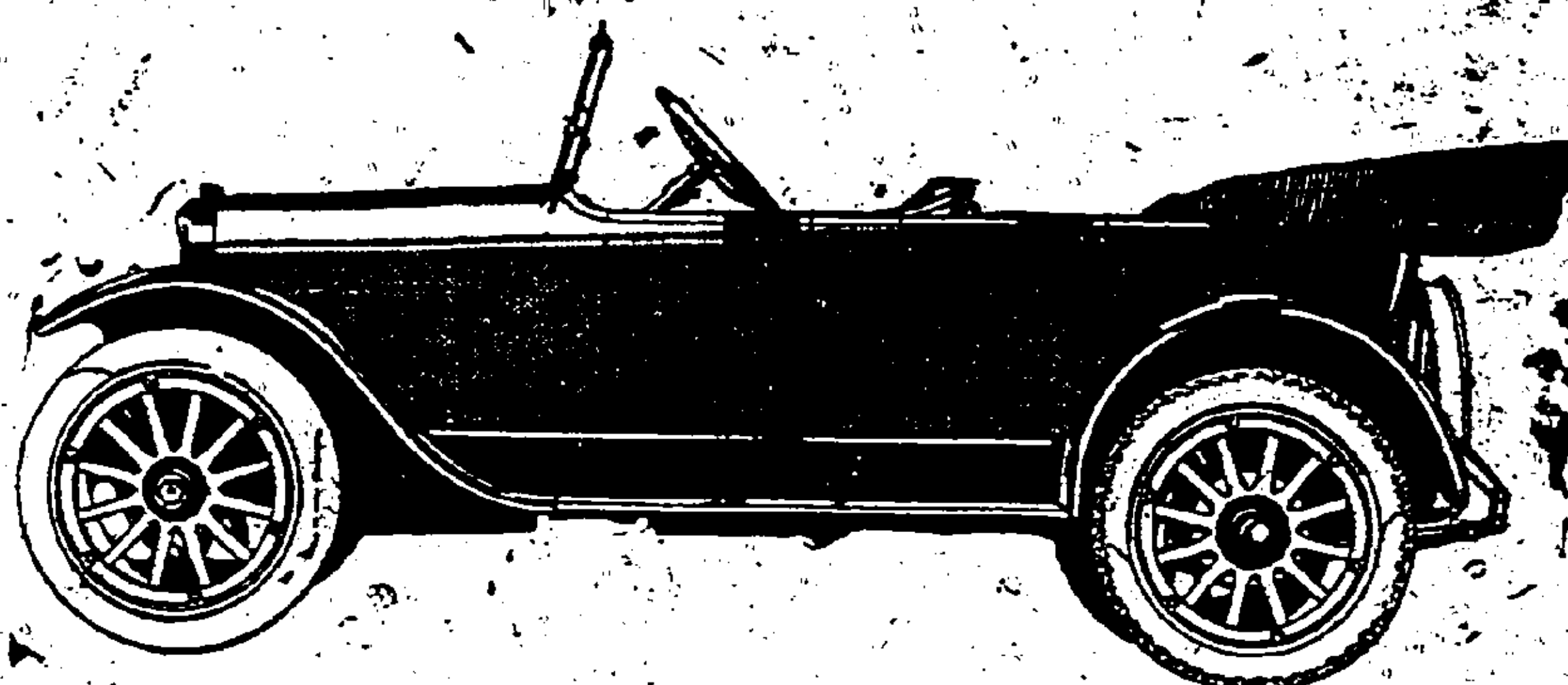
Fittings and body finish are of highest grade. The new Allen is as attractive as it is serviceable.

Many special features of this Car will interest you. Ask for a copy of the Allen Car Book, or, better still, have us demonstrate.

The supply of Allen Cars is very limited. Orders must be placed promptly if delivery is to be assured.

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5 PASSENGER GENERAL SERVICE CAR.



M. CLEMENCEAU'S KISS.

SCHOOLGIRLS' GOLD PEN.

Ten little schoolgirls, fresh as primroses, tripped lightly across the court of the War Ministry recently, and into M. Clemenceau's ante-chamber to offer him a gold pen with which to sign the peace treaty.

"Just think! We shall have this tale to tell to our grandchildren," exclaims a bright little brunette. "M. Clemenceau welcomed them with outstretched hands. His powerful head is covered with a black skull-cap, pointed like a military bonnet; his strong features, looking as if carved in old ivory, bear the stamp of health and energy. His gestures are quick and precise. Who would think that only a few days ago we believed his life to be in danger?"

His head like black eyes, which can be so terrible, are full of soft emotion, and an almost tender smile shines on his face while Mlle. Genevieve Hild, daughter of a well known Paris barrister, a pretty child with regular features and heavy brown plaits, expresses to him the indignation of school girls of France at the dastardly attack on his life and their joy at his wonderful escape.

The Premier, in a most charming speech, having thanked them for their touching thought, spoke of their school life and of their future. He confessed that he had been neither a good nor a brilliant schoolboy.

"You will soon be wives and mothers. You must therefore work, not for fear of punishment or desire for reward, but for your own conscience to be worthy of the sacrifices of your parents and, above all, of the children you will have the honour of bringing into the world. But, more than all, you must try to be good patriots."

Then, after having assured the young girls that the pen they were offering him would bring good luck to the great treaty, the Tiger, still smiling, his eyes moist with emotion, took the hands of the young spokeswoman, and said "Now, whether you like it or not, I must kiss you," and he kissed her on both cheeks.

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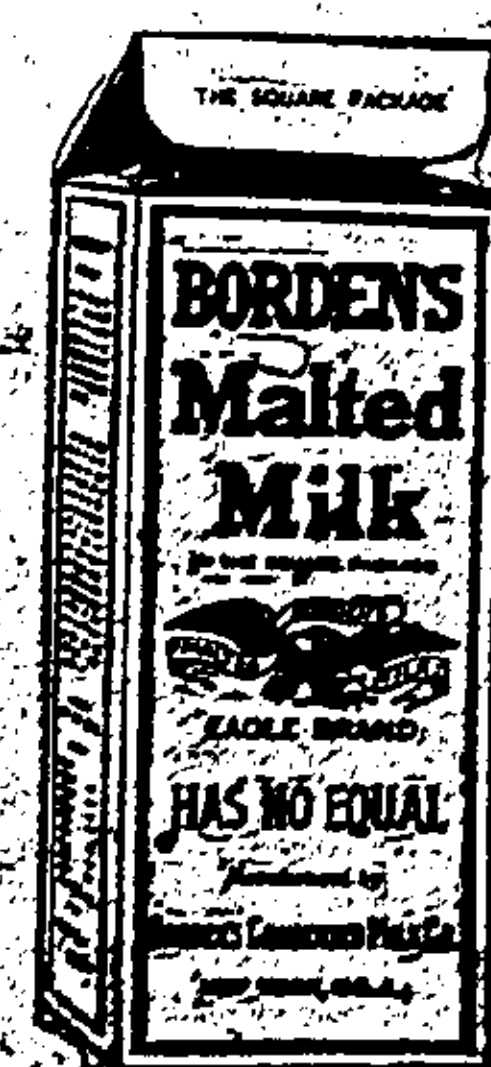
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NOW IN STOCK AT ALL LEADING DISPENSARIES

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ASK FOR THE SQUARE PACKAGE TAKE NO OTHER

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CONNELL BROS. CO.

SOLE AGENTS

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

FATE OF FORMER GERMAN COLONIES

Paris, May 7.
A Paris communique states that the Council of Three has decided the disposition of the ex-German colonies as follows—
Togoland Cameroons: France and Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the League of Nations in regard to their future.
German East Africa: A mandate shall be held by Great Britain.
German South-West Africa: A mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.
German Samoa Islands: A mandate shall be held by Zealand.
Other German Pacific possessions south of the Equator, excluding the German Samoa Islands, shall be held by Australia.
Nagasaki: A mandate shall be given to the British Empire.
German Pacific Islands north of the Equator: A mandate shall be held by Japan.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA

Berlin, May 7.
The Peace Committee of the National Assembly has resolved on favouring the re-establishing of friendly commercial relations with Russia and the conclusion of a truce.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET AND FOREIGN CONSULS

Copenhagen, May 7.
A message from Sebastopol states that the Ukrainian Soviet has ordered all foreign consuls to leave Sebastopol forthwith, as their governments are not recognised.

HUNGARIAN ARMY DISORGANISED

London, May 7.
Reuter learns that the disorganisation of the Hungarian army is increasing and that there are only twenty-eight thousand left.

RED CROSS LEAGUE

Paris, May 7.
A League of Red Cross Societies of the United States, Britain, France, Italy and Japan has been formed. Its object is to anticipate, diminish and relieve the misery produced by disease and calamity throughout the world. The League will invite other Red Cross Societies to join.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

FLOUR

The flour market in Japan, which has hitherto been depressed, is now (April 29) reported to be slightly reviving owing to the increase in the price of material and also to an increasing demand for new flour. The price has shown an increase of about ten to fifteen as compared with the previous quotations. Yen 4.50 being charged for spot at present. It is reported, however, that there is not much demand for the older stocks. According to the latest returns to hand, it appears that there are 400,000 sacks in Kobe, 400,000 sacks at Shimomoseki and Moji and 350,000 in the Kwantow district (eastern provinces), totalling 1,200,000. It will be some time before these stocks are put on the market as the present price is about ¥3.75 owing to the small demand for old stocks already mentioned. In connection with the above statement, it is interesting to note that the Japanese wheat flour market, which has also been depressed for some time past, owing to the expectation of a further decline on the part of the buyers, is now reported to be steadily recovering its former activity. This is accounted for by the fact that there is now an actual demand and that stocks have run short owing to the cessation of production by the manufacturers who feared a severe fall in the price. The present market price is said to be about ten to fifteen higher than it was before, ¥3.90 being charged for "Lily" spot.

RUBBER TRUST

Of late (says the Japan Chronicle) the rubber industry has been very brisk owing to the increased demand at home and abroad. The Japanese manufacturers and merchants have been trying to improve the quality of rubber goods so as to develop the industry as much as possible. With this object in view, the Hanshin (Osaka-Kobe) Rubber Industry Association and the Osaka Rubber Manufacturers Association are said to be making

arrangements for an amalgamation. It may be mentioned that the former represents the rubber manufacturers and the latter the wholesale and retail merchants in rubber goods.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

The British Industries Fair, which was opened in London last February, has served to show in what a remarkable manner British manufacturers are supplying articles which were formerly almost German monopolies. Before the war photographic base paper came entirely from abroad, yet on its production depended the whole of the photographic industry. Now British firms have made a speciality of its production with very successful results. Another well-known firm has specialised with ivory visiting cards, correspondence cards and menus, which are placed on the market at prices which compare favourably with those of goods formerly made in Germany. This firm has also manufactured the vulcanised fibre in sheets, rods, and tubes for electrical trades and has found a further outlet for its activities in the manufacture of containers for jams and syrups. Six factories were opened up by the firm to meet the needs of the Government in the sending of supplies to the troops abroad, and the industry called into being by the necessities of war is to be continued in times of peace to meet the requirements of jams and syrup manufacturers. A large proportion of picture postcards was formerly printed in Vienna. Now a certain British firm does its own three-colour process blocks and does its own printing, and, notwithstanding labour difficulties, produces work at prices which compare satisfactorily with those obtained by its former competitors abroad. Laboratory glassware, formerly manufactured solely in Austria and Germany, is now produced in great quantities at home. Munition firms and aeroplane manufacturers have in some instances turned their attention to toy-making, and with the reader means that now exist for installing plant and machinery, rapid strides will undoubtedly be made.

CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE & STRAITS

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMBA MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf, and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. "Optional Goods" will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 17th May, 1919, will be subject to port. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Agents

Hongkong, 13th May, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

P. S. "COLOMBIA"

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd. and stored at consignees' risk. Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on May 19th at 10 o'clock. All claims must be presented with a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 21st, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 14th May, 1919.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS

The American & Manchuria Line

at 717 ARROW Lane, New York for Hongkong, Manila and Singapore on the 4th March, and may be expected to arrive at this port on the 25th May.

The M. M. Co. Ltd. ABRATOON A/O R. left Singapore for this Port on the 12th instant, and is due here on the 18th instant at 8 o'clock daylight.

The T. K. S. S. SHINYO MARU sailed from Manila, yesterday the 13th instant, and is due at this Port to-morrow at a.m.

TIDE TABLE

From 12th May to 13th May.

2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.7 3.8 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.9 5.0 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.4 5.5 5.6 5.7 5.8 5.9 6.0 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6 6.7 6.8 6.9 7.0 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 7.8 7.9 8.0 8.1 8.2 8.3 8.4 8.5 8.6 8.7 8.8 8.9 9.0 9.1 9.2 9.3 9.4 9.5 9.6 9.7 9.8 9.9 10.0 10.1 10.2 10.3 10.4 10.5 10.6 10.7 10.8 10.9 11.0 11.1 11.2 11.3 11.4 11.5 11.6 11.7 11.8 11.9 12.0 12.1 12.2 12.3 12.4 12.5 12.6 12.7 12.8 12.9 13.0 13.1 13.2 13.3 13.4 13.5 13.6 13.7 13.8 13.9 14.0 14.1 14.2 14.3 14.4 14.5 14.6 14.7 14.8 14.9 15.0 15.1 15.2 15.3 15.4 15.5 15.6 15.7 15.8 15.9 16.0 16.1 16.2 16.3 16.4 16.5 16.6 16.7 16.8 16.9 17.0 17.1 17.2 17.3 17.4 17.5 17.6 17.7 17.8 17.9 18.0 18.1 18.2 18.3 18.4 18.5 18.6 18.7 18.8 18.9 19.0 19.1 19.2 19.3 19.4 19.5 19.6 19.7 19.8 19.9 20.0 20.1 20.2 20.3 20.4 20.5 20.6 20.7 20.8 20.9 21.0 21.1 21.2 21.3 21.4 21.5 21.6 21.7 21.8 21.9 22.0 22.1 22.2 22.3 22.4 22.5 22.6 22.7 22.8 22.9 23.0 23.1 23.2 23.3 23.4 23.5 23.6 23.7 23.8 23.9 24.0 24.1 24.2 24.3 24.4 24.5 24.6 24.7 24.8 24.9 25.0 25.1 25.2 25.3 25.4 25.5 25.6 25.7 25.8 25.9 26.0 26.1 26.2 26.3 26.4 26.5 26.6 26.7 26.8 26.9 27.0 27.1 27.2 27.3 27.4 27.5 27.6 27.7 27.8 27.9 28.0 28.1 28.2 28.3 28.4 28.5 28.6 28.7 28.8 28.9 29.0 29.1 29.2 29.3 29.4 29.5 29.6 29.7 29.8 29.9 30.0 30.1 30.2 30.3 30.4 30.5 30.6 30.7 30.8 30.9 31.0 31.1 31.2 31.3 31.4 31.5 31.6 31.7 31.8 31.9 32.0 32.1 32.2 32.3 32.4 32.5 32.6 32.7 32.8 32.9 33.0 33.1 33.2 33.3 33.4 33.5 33.6 33.7 33.8 33.9 34.0 34.1 34.2 34.3 34.4 34.5 34.6 34.7 34.8 34.9 35.0 35.1 35.2 35.3 35.4 35.5 35.6 35.7 35.8 35.9 36.0 36.1 36.2 36.3 36.4 36.5 36.6 36.7 36.8 36.9 37.0 37.1 37.2 37.3 37.4 37.5 37.6 37.7 37.8 37.9 38.0 38.1 38.2 38.3 38.4 38.5 38.6 38.7 38.8 38.9 39.0 39.1 39.2 39.3 39.4 39.5 39.6 39.7 39.8 39.9 40.0 40.1 40.2 40.3 40.4 40.5 40.6 40.7 40.8 40.9 41.0 41.1 41.2 41.3 41.4 41.5 41.6 41.7 41.8 41.9 42.0 42.1 42.2 42.3 42.4 42.5 42.6 42.7 42.8 42.9 43.0 43.1 43.2 43.3 43.4 43.5 43.6 43.7 43.8 43.9 44.0 44.1 44.2 44.3 44.4 44.5 44.6 44.7 44.8 44.9 45.0 45.1 45.2 45.3 45.4 45.5 45.6 45.7 45.8 45.9 46.0 46.1 46.2 46.3 46.4 46.5 46.6 46.7 46.8 46.9 47.0 47.1 47.2 47.3 47.4 47.5 47.6 47.7 47.8 47.9 48.0 48.1 48.2 48.3 48.4 48.5 48.6 48.7 48.8 48.9 49.0 49.1 49.2 49.3 49.4 49.5 49.6 49.7 49.8 49.9 50.0 50.1 50.2 50.3 50.4 50.5 50.6 50.7 50.8 50.9 51.0 51.1 51.2 51.3 51.4 51.5 51.6 51.7 51.8 51.9 52.0 52.1 52.2 52.3 52.4 52.5 52.6 52.7 52.8 52.9 53.0 53.1 53.2 53.3 53.4 53.5 53.6 53.7 53.8 53.9 54.0 54.1 54.2 54.3 54.4 54.5 54.6 54.7 54.8 54.9 55.0 55.1 55.2 55.3 55.4 55.5 55.6 55.7 55.8 55.9 56.0 56.1 56.2 56.3 56.4 56.5 56.6 56.7 56.8 56.9 57.0 57.1 57.2 57.3 57.4 57.5 57.6 57.7 57.8 57.9 58.0 58.1 58.2 58.3 58.4 58.5 58.6 58.7 58.8 58.9 59.0 59.1 59.2 59.3 59.4 59.5 59.6 59.7 59.8 59.9 60.0 60.1 60.2 60.3 60.4 60.5 60.6 60.7 60.8 60.9 61.0 61.1 61.2 61.3 61.4 61.5 61.6 61.7 61.8 61.9 62.0 62.1 62.2 62.3 62.4 62.5 62.6 62.7 62.8 62.9 63.0 63.1 63.2 63.3 63.4 63.5 63.6 63.7 63.8 63.9 64.0 64.1 64.2 64.3 64.4 64.5 64.6 64.7 64.8 64.9 65.0 65.1 65.2 65.3 65.4 65.5 65.6 65.7 65.8 65.9 66.0 66.1 66.2 66.3 66.4 66.5 66.6 66.7 66.8 66.9 67.0 67.1 67.2 67.3 67.4 67.5 67.6 67.7 67.8 67.9 68.0 68.1 68.2 68.3 68.4 68.5 68.6 68.7 68.8 68.9 69.0 69.1 69.2 69.3 69.4 69.5 69.6 69.7 69.8 69.9 70.0 70.1 70.2 70.3 70.4 70.5 70.6 70.7 70.8 70.9 71.0 71.1 71.2 71.3 71.4 71.5 71.6 71.7 71.8 71.9 72.0 72.1 72.2 72.3 72.4 72.5 72.6 72.7 72.8 72.9 73.0 73.1 73.2 73.3 73.4 73.5 73.6 73.7 73.8 73.9 74.0 74.1 74.2 74.3 74.4 74.5 74.6 74.7 74.8 74.9 75.0 75.1 75.2 75.3 75.4 75.5 75.6 75.7 75.8 75.9 76.0 76.1 76.2 76.3 76.4 76.5 76.6 76.7 76.8 76.9 77.0 77.1 77.2 77.3 77.4 77.5 77.6 77.7 77.8 77.9 78.0 78.1 78.2 78.3 78.4 78.5 78.6 78.7 78.8 78.9 79.0 79.1 79.2 79.3 79.4 79.5 79.6 79.7 79.8 79.9 80.0 80.1 80.2 80.3 80.4 80.5 80.6 80.7 80.8 80.9 81.0 81.1 81.2 81.3 81.4 81.5 81.6 81.7 81.8 81.9 82.0 82.1 82.2 82.3 82.4 82.5 82.6 82.7 82.8 82.9 83.0 83.1 83.2 83.3 83.4 83.5 83.6 83.7 83.8 83.9 84.0 84.1 84.2 84.3 84.4 84.5 84.6 84.7 84.8 84.9 85.0 85.1 85.2 85.3 85.4 85.5 85.6 85.7 85.8 85.9 86.0 86.1 86.2 86.3 86.4 86.5 86.6 86.7 86.8 86.9 87.0 87.1 87.2 87.3 87.4 87.5 87.6 87.7 87.8 87.9 88.0 88.1 88.2 88.3 88.4 88.5 88.6 88.7 88.8 88.9 89.0 89.1 89.2 89.3 89.4 89.5 89.6 89.7 89.8 89.9 90.0 90.1 90.2 90.3 90.4 90.5 90.6 90.7 90.8 90.9 91.0 91.1 91.2 91.3 91.4 91.5 91.6 91.7 91.8 91.9 92.0 92.1 92.2 92.3 92.4 92.5 92.6 92.7 92.8 92.9 93.0 93.1 93.2 93.3 93.4 93.5 93.6 93.7 93.8 93.9 94.0 94.1 94.2 94.3 94.4 94.5 94.6 94.7 94.8 94.9 95.0 95.1 95.2 95.3 95.4 95.5 95.6 95.7 95.8 95.9 96.0 96.1 96.2 96.3 96.4 96.5 96.6 96.7 96.8 96.9 97.0 97.1 97.2 97.3 97.4 97.5 97.6 97.7 97.8 97.9 98.0 98.1 98.2 98.3 98.4 98.5 98.6 98.7 98.8 98.9 99.0 99.1 99.2 99.3 99.4 99.5 99.6 99.7 99.8 99.9 100.0 100.1 100.2 100.3 100.4 100.5 100.6 100.7 100.8 100.9 101.0 101.1 101.2 101.3 101.4 101.5 101.6 101.7 101.8 101.9 102.0 102.1 102.2 102.3 102.4 102.5 102.6 102.7 102.8 102.9 103.0 103.1 103.2 103.3 103.4 103.5 103.6 103.7 103.8 103.9 104.0 104.1 104.2 104.3 104.4 104.5 104.6 104.7 104.8 104.9 105.0 105.1 105.2 105.3 105.4 105.5 105.6 105.7 105.8 105.9 106.0 106.1 106.2 106.3 106.4 106.5 106.6 106.7 106.8 106.9 107.0 107.1 107.2 107.3 107.4 107.5 107.6 107.7 107.8 107.9 108.0 108.1 108.2 108.3 108.4 108.5 108.6 108.7 108.8 108.9 109.0 109.1 109.2 109.3 109.4 109.5 109.6 109.7 109.8 109.9 110.0 110.1 110.2 110.3 110.4 110.5 110.6 110.7 110.8 110.9 111.0 111.1 111.2 111.3 111.4 111.5 111.6 111.7 111.8 111.9 112.0 112.1 112.2 112.3 112.4 112.5 112.6 112.7 112.8 112.9 113.0 113.1 113.2 113.3 113.4 113.5 113.6 113.7 113.8 113.9 114.0 114.1 114.2 114.3 114.4 114.5 114.6 114.7 114.8 114.9 115.0 115.1 115.2 115.3 115.4 115.5 115.6 115.7 115.8 115.9 116.0 116.1 116.2 116.3 116.4 116.5 116.6 116.7 116.8 116.9 117.0 117.1 117.2 117.3 117.4 117.5 117.6 117.7 117.8 117.9 118.0 118.1 118.2 118.3 118.4 118.5 118.6 118.7 118.8 118.9 119.0 119.1 119.2 119.3 119.4 119.5 119.6 119.7 119.8 119.9 120.0 120.1 120.2 120.3 120.4 120.5 120.6 120.7 120.8 120.9 121.0 121.1 121.2 121.3 121.4 121.5 121.6 121.7 121.8 121.9 122.0 122.1 122.2 122.3 122.4 122.5 122.6 122.7 122.8 122.9 123.0 123.1 123.2 123.3 123.4 123.5 123.6 123.7 123.8 123.9 124.0 124.1 124.2 124.3 124.4 124.5 124.6 124.7 124.8 124.9 125.0 125.1 125.2 125.3 125.4 125.5 125.6 125.7 125.8 125.9 126.0 126.1 126.2 126.3 126.4 126.5 126.6 126.7 126.8 126.9 127.0 127.1 127.2 127.3 127.4 127.5 127.6 127.7 127.8 127.9 128.0 128.1 128.2 128.3 128.4 128.5 128.6 128.7 128.8 128.9 129.0 129.1 129.2 129.3 129.4 129.5 129.6 129.7 129.8 129.9 130.0 130.1 130.2 130.3 130.4 130.5 130.6 130.7 130.8 130.9 131.0 131.1 131.2 131.3 131.4 131.5 131.6 131.7 131.8 131.9 132.0 132.1 132.2 132.3 132.4 132.5 132.6 132.7 132.8 132.9 133.0 133.1 133.2 133.3 133.4 133.5 133.6 133.7 133.8 133.9 134.0 134.1 134.2 134.3 134.4 134.5 134.6 134.7 134.8 134.9 135.0 135.1 135.2 135.3 135.4 135.5 135.6 135.7 135.8 135.9 136.0 136.1 136.2 136.3 136.4 136.5 136.6 136.7 136.8 136.9 137.0 137.1 137.2 137.3 137.4 137.5 137.6 137.7 137.8 137.9 138.0 138.1 138.2 138.3 138.4 138.5 138.6 138.7 138.8 138.9 139.0 139.1 139.2 139.3 139.4 139.5 139.6 139.7 139.8 139.9 140.0 140.1 140.2 140.3 140.4 140.5 140.6 140.7 140.8 140.9 141.0 141.1 141.2 141.3 141.4 141.5 141.6 141.7 141.8 141.9 142.0 142.1 142.2 142.3 142.4 142.5 142.6 142.7 142.8 142.9 143.0 143.1 143.2 143.3 143.4 143.5 143.6 143.7 143.8 143.9 144.0 144.1 144.2 144.3 144.4 144.5 144.6 144.7 144.8 144.9 145.0 145.1 145.2 145.3 145.4 145.5 145.6 145.7 145.8 145.9 146.0 146.1 146.2 146.3 146.4 146.5 146.6 146.7 146.8 146.9 147.0 147.1 147.2 147.3 147.4 147.5 147.6 147.7 147.8 147.9 148.0 148.1 148.2 148.3 148.4 148.5 148.6 148.7 148.8 148.9 149.0 149.1 149.2 149.3 149.4 149.5 149.6 149.7 149.8 149.9 150.0 150.1 150.2 150.3 150.4 150.5 150.6 150.7 150.8 150.9 151.0 151.1 151.2 151.3 151.4 151.5 151.6 151.7 151.8 151.9 152.0 152.1 152.2 152.3 152.4 152.5 152.6 152.7 152.8 152.9 153.0 153.1 153.2 153.3 153.4 153.5 153.6 153.7 153.8 153.9 154.0 154.1 154.2 154.3 154.4 154.5 154.6 154.7 154.8 154.9 155.0 155.1 155.2 155.3 155.4 155.5 155.6 155.7 155.8 155.9 156.0 156.1 156.2 156.3 156.4 156.5 156.6 156.7 156.8 156.9 157.0 157.1 157.2 157.3 157.4 157.5 157.6 157.7 157.8 157.9 158.0 158.1 158.2 158.3 158.4 158.5 158.6 158.7 158.8 158.9 159.0 159.1 159.2 159.3 159.4 159.5 159.6 159.7 159.8 159.9 160.0 160.1 160.2 160.3 160.4 160.5 160.6 160.7 160.8 160.9 161.0 161.1 161.2 161.3 161.4 161.5 161.6 161.7 161.8 161.9 162.0 162.1 162.2 162.3 162.4 162.5 162.6 162.7 162.8 162.9 163.0 163.1 163.2 163.3 163.4 163.5 163.6 163.7 163.8 163.9 164.0 164.1 164.2 164.3 164.4 164.5 164.6 164.7 164.8 164.9 165.0 16

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MEAL MARKETS.
According to a telegram received in Japan on the 24th ult. the stocks of metal held by the British Government on the 1st of April stood as follows:

	April 1st	March 1st.
Copper	43,700	51,350
Zinc (ordinary)	17,700	27,500
Pure zinc	10,370	8,860
Lead	96,500	100,000

It will be noticed from the above list that except pure zinc, the stocks of all other metals showed a decrease, which naturally resulted in hardening the market. In Japan the present quotations are ¥51 for copper, ¥23 for zinc and ¥17 for lead. It is said that the Japanese market will show a further activity, as there is such an encouraging report (for sellers) from Britain, at a time when stocks in Japan are running short.

PIECE GOODS.

In spite of the very low stocks of piece goods in Shanghai at the moment, (says the N. C. Daily News of May 10) the Chinese are holding off buying in very large quantities until the arrival of new stocks. This is probably a wise policy on their part, as future arrivals will be considerably cheaper. At Ewo's auction, White Shirtings and 84 Shirtings were much easier, but all other lines were up. Bidding was quite brisk at this auction, 110 packages being disposed of. Black Italians and Grey Shirtings were up 1½ mace at Kungping's auction, while Whites and Fancies were steady. Sales were 30 less than last week, 234 packages being taken up. Bidding at this auction was also very spirited. Clearances were satisfactory. Yuen Fong did not find the market quite so active, except in the demand from Chin-kiang and Tungchow, which was quite strong. These districts consumed most of the Blacks and Greys, especially in the better qualities. There is a demand for medium quality Blacks for Hankow and for better qualities in Greys for Ningpo. 12½ Sheets and Bleaches were somewhat easier, but there appeared to be a fairly good demand for other lines. No orders this week were booked for Korea, but in spite of that, the situation in the North does not appear to be affecting the market to a very great extent. 213 packages were disposed of. Rumours are fairly general that a boycott is likely to be declared by China against Japanese goods. Sporadic boycotts of this type have been experienced from time to time in China, but the lack of organisation which is so characteristic of the country renders them almost invariably ineffective. Little, therefore, is to be feared from this source.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/5 3/4
Demand	3/5 7/16
30 d/s	3/5 9/16
60 d/s	3/5 11/16
4 m/s	3/5 13/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	150
T/T Japan	160
T/T India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	82 3/4
co & New York	200
T/T Java	N. m.
T/T Marks	5 10 1/2
T/T France	5 11
Demand, Paris	5 11

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3/7 1/4
4 m/s. D/P	3/7 3/4
5 m/s. L/C	3/7 1/4
30 d/s. Sydney and	3/8
Melbourne	84 1/4
30 d/s. San Francisco	84 1/4
co & New York	84 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	5 28
5 m/s. France	5 33
Demand, Germany	82 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Der and. Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	119
Demand, Singapore	150
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	43 1/4
On Bangkok	5 50 Nom.
Sovereign	55 1/2 ready
Gold leaf per Tael	41 20
Bar Silver, per oz	55 1/2 forward

SUBSIDIARY COINS

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
3 months 50 cts sub.	2 1/2 dis.
" " " "	1 1/2 dis.
" " " "	1 1/2 dis.
" " " "	1 1/2 dis.
" " " "	1 1/2 dis.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1919,

at noon

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

The Wreck of the S. S. "Chiyo Maru"

as she now lies off the Lema Islands

Terms: Cash on fall of the hammer, when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.

Geo. P. LAMBERT

Auctioneer.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 17th, May 1919,

commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street

1 Underwood Typewriter Visible No. 3-18

1 Remington Typewriter Visible No. 10-18

1 Oliver Typewriter Visible No. 5-12

1 Monarch Typewriter Visible No. 3-14

1 Remington Typewriter Visible No. 11-18

1 Oliver Typewriter Visible No. 5-18

1 Monarch Typewriter Visible No. 3-18

all in perfect working order and condition.

On view from Thursday, the 15th inst.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMBERT

Auctioneer.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-sixth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Society will be held at its Head Office Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY,

Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

WISMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

on

THURSDAY,

May 15th.

MARTIN'S APOL-STEELE'S PILLS

For the cure of all ailments of the bowels, whether chronic or acute, and for the relief of all cases of constipation, indigestion, and general debility. The pills are made of pure vegetable matter, and are entirely free from any harmful or poisonous ingredients. They are sold in boxes of 10 and 20 pills each, and are available at all chemists and druggists.

MARTIN'S APOL-STEELE'S PILLS

For the cure of all ailments of the bowels, whether chronic or acute, and for the relief of all cases of constipation, indigestion, and general debility. The pills are made of pure vegetable matter, and are entirely free from any harmful or poisonous ingredients. They are sold in boxes of 10 and 20 pills each, and are available at all chemists and druggists.

NOTICE.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May 1919, at 12.45 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY,

Deputy General Manager

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, 22nd May, 1919, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th May to 22nd May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. P. HAY,

Deputy General Manager.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1919.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Buildings, on Saturday, the 17th May, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February 1919, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 3rd May to the 17th May, both days inclusive.

At the same time the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles propose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of \$50 per share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.

Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed for an additional 14 days, i.e. until and including the 4th June 1919.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1919.

By Order of the Board of Directors

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1919.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Friday, the 23rd day of May, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 19th day of May to Monday, the 26th day of May, 1919, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1919.

NOTICE.

G. R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

\$ DIRECTORY

Nearly 2 of the Total Issue were sold last week.

Have you got Your copy yet?

BREWER & CO.

23 Queen's Road.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The thirty-eighth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of shareholders will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on Wednesday the 21st May 1919, at 11.30 a.m.

The Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 7th May to the 21st May, both days inclusive.

Immediately after the above mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles propose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of \$50 per share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.

At the same time the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles propose to ask the Consulting Committee to sanction a call of \$50 per share in respect of the monies unpaid on the shares held by members of the Company.

Should these sanctions be obtained the Transfer Books and Register of Members will be closed for an additional 14 days, i.e. until and including the 4th June 1919.

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1919.

By Order of the Board of Directors

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1919.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on Friday, the 23rd day of May, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 19th day of May to Monday, the 26th day of May, 1919, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1919.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 22nd November, 1912.)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$12,579,800

Reserve Funds \$ 3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES & SUB-BRANCHES:

(Peking): Haining, Tungchow, (North): Miyun, Chobian, Pabien, Nianlansan, Hsuanhua, (Chihli): Tientsin, Pootung, Lutai, Tsinhsien, Sangsang, Shuntshu, Tangshan, Taming, Chobian, Weinsien, (Manchuria): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Taitshai, Newchang, Liao-yuanchow, Heho, Haimingfu, Taonanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tiching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailunfu, Ninguta, Kung-chung, Liaoyang, Fuyu, Yenchai, Kaipingien (Hupei): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushih, Hsuehshu, Tungchow, (South): Tsinhsien, (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chelof, Tenghsien, Lintsinhsien, (Shaan): Taiyuanfu, Yunsheng, Sinkianhsien, Taungfu, (Hohai): Kaitung, Chovhsien, (Hansien, Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kungchow, Fuchien): Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Sanchow, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shao-shing, Hsuehshu, Kashing, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimen, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kinkiang, Kanchow, Chintshien, Chian, (Anhui): Wuhu, Anking, Fangfow, Luchow, Taining, Tungki, Luai, (Szechuen): Kweichow, Kweichow, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, (Suiyuan): Kweichow, Paochow, (Tashar): Kalgan, Fengchen, (Urga): Urga, Hakiato.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for home exchange.

TSUYEE PEI, Manager.

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WRITERS' ALWAYS IN STOCK AND

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WE ARE IN THE BEST POSITION TO

SUPPLY YOUR REQUIREMENTS.

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CARBON PAPER, ETC.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

8.00 " " 8.30 " " " " " "

8.30 " " 9.00 " " " " " "

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BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON.

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED

DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

NOTICES.

THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

"Golofina"

Sold in

Two Sizes

Perfectos
and
Bouquets

The Cigar with the Havana Flavour.

Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

The Advertiser is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 14, 1919. 53a.—No return from Japan, Vladivostok and Wailu. Pressure changes are slight at all reporting stations; a depression is situated over Hongkong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.5 inch. Total since January 1st 10.4 inches against an average of 15.77 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Road	E. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
2 Formosa Channel	N. winds, moderate.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
May 14 a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Weather
Yokohama	5a	29.93	57	93	ene	1 b
Hakodate	5a	29.97	58	90	n	1 c
Tokyo	5a	29.83	58	90	n	1 c
Kobe	5a	29.81	70	91	ene	4 c
Nagasaki	5a	29.80	73	92	e	4 c
Osaka	5a	29.79	73	92	e	4 c
Kyushu	5a	29.78	75	92	ene	2 r
Naha	5a	29.78	75	92	e	0 b
Ishigaki	5a	29.78	75	92	e	4 c
Shanghai	5a	29.77	73	85	se	1 c
Canton	5a	29.75	75	93	e	4 c
Swatow	5a	29.73	73	92	e	4 c
Amoy	5a	29.73	73	92	e	4 c
Wuchow	5a	29.69	79	90	ene	4 b
Shanghai	5a	29.69	81	90	e	0 b
C. St. J.	5a	29.73	73	91	e	4 b
Manila	5a	29.79	75	94	ene	1 c
Legaspi	5a	29.83	79	83	e	1 b
Tadoban	5a	29.79	75	95	e	0 b
Hollo	5a	29.76	79	87	ne	2 c
Surigao	5a	29.81	80	80	e	1 c
Labuan	5a	29.81	80	80	e	1 c

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.
Hongkong Observatory, May 14, 1919.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort's Scale.

State of Weather, b fine sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.76	29.76	29.73
Temperature	73	75	81
Humidity	91	93	82
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Force	3	3	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.45	0.00	1.22
Lightest rain	0.05	0.05	0.05
Lowest	29.76	29.76	29.73

H. K. Observatory, May 14, 1919.
T. W. CHAN, Director.

NOTICE.



mitsubishi shoji
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUYASE, KISHIMOTO,
YOSHIMOTO, NOJO, NAKAMURA, SATO,
KANADA, SHINKEI, KANIMARU, MIBAI
and OCHIBI, COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

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For Particulars Apply to:—

S. SAKEMI, Manager,

No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

May 8th 9th 10th & 11th.
9.15 P.M.

HOUSE PETERS

"THE HAND OF PERIL"

in 5 parts.

and
Various comics.

MATINEE

Thursday May 15th at 5.15 p.m.

JUST JIM

featuring
HARLEY D. CAREY.

Remember Thursday May 15th.

RUTH ROLAND

in
A Pathé Cyclonic Serial

"HANDS UP."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m. TO-NIGHT

CHARLES DARRELL'S
World renowned melodrama

"WHEN LONDON SLEEPS"

"THE GREAT VACUUM ROBBERY"

"THE WILD ENGINE"

British Gazette Nos. 522-523.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South China.
(opening in the Summer of 1919)
THE HOTEL MANSIONS The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services and the leading American business concerns.
(Office premises)
The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specialising in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with
Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL
CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK
KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON
SACHSE, LENNOX & Co. General Agents
Are resident Managers.

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CENTRAL LOCATION,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING,
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCE MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
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J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
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Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Surprisingly Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.
Telephone 812. MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

MAY 14.

Pak Ling, 2952, British, Capt. Francis, Yokohama, B. & S. Mooring—A 3.
Hanyang, 1207, British, Capt. Purkett, Wuhu, B. & S. Mooring—C 14.
Chik Sang, 1470, British, Capt. Courtney, Kobe, J. M. Mooring—C 14.
Haitan, 1183, Br. Capt. Stewart, Swatow, D. & L. Mooring—Wharf.
Nancy Moller, 665, Br. Capt. Wilkins, Canton, Moller. Mooring—K. Wharf.
Hongwa, 1924, Br. Capt. Keen, Singapore, Ho Hong—Mooring—B 10.
Paul Lecat, 7546, Fr. Capt. Brac, Yokohama, M. M.
Quinnabaug, 997, Amer. Capt. Medina, Foochow, D. L. Mooring—K. Wharf.
Tensho Maru, 2005, Jap. Capt. Tabako, Calcutta, N. Y. K. Mooring—K. Wharf.
Kaifuku Maru, 1969, Jap. Capt. Nakamitsu, Kobe, N. Y. K. Mooring—K. Wharf.
Kamijima Maru, 809, Jap. Capt. Unsakara, Canton, Suzuki. Mooring—Mooring—C 44.
Urayasa Maru, 1556, Jap. Capt. Taruni, Karatsu, Y. K. K. Mooring—B 29.
Daitoku Maru, 691, Jap. Capt. Hirano, Haiphong, O. S. K. Mooring—C 34.
Gokenzan Maru, 1161, Jap. Capt. Yeasasawa, Wakamatsu, M. B. K. Mooring—C 33.
Hsin Chang, 1258, Ch. Capt. Davis, Canton, China Mt. Mooring—C 45.
Kwai Wah, 402, Ch. Capt. Kwak Shan, Tournay, Wai Hing. Mooring—C 40.
Alcorne, 308, Ch. Capt. Leong Hing, Pakhoi, Chiat-On. Mooring—C 38.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Linan for Swatow
Kaifuku Maru for Singapore
Tensho Maru for Kobe
Haimun for Bangkok
Telemachus for Saigon
Gokenzan Maru for Hongkong
Hanyang for Canton
Taming for Manila
Kamijima Maru for Keelung
Pak Ling for Liverpool

POST OFFICE.

INWARD MAILS.

Manila & Japan—Per SHINYO MARU, 15th May.
Straits—Per ARRATOON APCAR, 15th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per PAK LING, 15th May, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 14th May, at 5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 15th May, 3 p.m.
Swatow and Amoy—Per VAN WAERWILCK, 15th May, 3 p.m.
Amoy—Per HONGHWA, 15th May, 5 p.m.
Haiphong—Per DAITOKU M., No. 5, 15th May, 5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China—Per CHOYSANG, 15th May, 5 p.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per TENSHO MARU, 15th May, 4 p.m.
FRIDAY, 16TH MAY.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUEZ—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU, 16th May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—HAITAN, 16th May, 1 p.m.
SATURDAY, 17TH MAY.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per CHAKSANG, 17th May, 2 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 17th May, 5 p.m.
SUNDAY, 18TH MAY.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO M., 18th May, 9 a.m.
MONDAY, 19TH MAY.

Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAI-FONG, 19th May, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Weiheiwai, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 19th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANGCHOW, 19th May, 11 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per WINGSANG, 19th May, 2 p.m.
TUESDAY, 20TH MAY.

Shanghai and North China—Per ARRATOON APCAR, 20th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 20th May, 1 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 21ST MAY.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per COLOMBIA, 21st May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 22ND MAY.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 22nd May, 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 23RD MAY.
Shanghai, North China, & Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America and EUROPE VIA SAN FRANCISCO—Per SHINYO MARU, 23rd May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

SATURDAY, 24TH MAY.
Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 24th May, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 26TH MAY.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per HUPEH, 26th May, 11 a.m.